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Figure Committees. - Francis Jackson, Ellis GLI LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Gast Louis Phillips. [This committee is responsible Wester a mancial economy of the paper.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XV .-- NO. 51.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

INFORMING THE SOUTH.

The editor of the Augusta Age undertakes to in-im his 'Southern friends' respecting the anti-sla-ry movements at the North, assuring them that ery movements at the North are altogether ground-heir fears from that source are altogether ground-their fears from that source are altogether ground-their shat the North will stand by them and their to, not disturbing them in the

The question of abolition is, at the North, no ion. The principles it involves, and the with question. The principles it involves, and the ights of parties and sections under those principles, and been carefully examined and deliberately sethave been carefully examined and denocrately set-tial by our people. In a free country, among a free people, the right to discuss abstract or other questions, is most fully recognized. The press at the North is not only in theory, but in fact free, and may discuss with impunity, any question whatever, may discuss with impunity, any question whatever, subject only to the laws of the land for the abuse subject only to the laws of the land for the abuse of this right. In the exercise of this freedom, the subject of slavery and abolition have been most theroughly canvassed, and the result is a settled contains on the minds of a vast, and overwhelming ority of our people, that the great compromises ority of our people, that the great read of our people, that the great read of a compact must be preserved—that there may be the character of slavery at the their is a matter over which the South alone, the exclusive control, and for which they alone responsible to God and the world, and that any proposition of the control is the political estimator. the responsible to cond and the word, and that any mempt on our part, to control by politicel action or desical force, the institution of slavery in the lates, would be a palpable violation of the principles of the Constitution. We say such is the delibate and settled opinion of the North, after years of discussion, and so palpably right and just is this per discussion, and a state of the state of jac. In proof that we are right upon this er, we have only to refer to the repeated nuga-efforts of a few abolitionists to force a different ine of policy upon the country by political ac-

The North will, in the most emphatic terms, rep robate the conduct of those men who shall by stealth or force attempt to invade the rights of their Southshbers, or rob them of their property. Such a the almost universal sentiment of the North.'

Such is the representation made by the organ of ceracy' in Maine to the Southern overseers.

From the N. Y. Globe.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AT FAULT. The faction that first commenced the outerv gainst the annexation of Texas to this republic, and rere supported in their foolish opposition to a measure which the whole people were thoroughly a favor of, by the Whigs of the North, have lately ealed to the leading whigs of Massachusetts for ntenance and support in their opposition to the ission of Texas as a State, and are answered tonly to the effect that 'the question is settledthat Texas is now virtually a part of the Union,' and that it would be folly to contend any longer against ne will of the nation, but one of the persons who as been written to, replies that the course of the olitionists 'has produced nothing but evil!' It is must that the poor fellows are treated by the whigs for the presidential election, before which shop are led to consider that they were the lights of the age, that any resistance they might, could, would, or should make to the democratic party, at least so fir as the extension of the area of freedom was coned, would receive the hearty and unanimous concurrence of the whigs. On this presumption, the sholitionists raised the banner of anti-annexa-tion, and the whigs joined them in their battle-cry, dassisted them in their labor of love to the bes

passed:

ay make all the difference in the world. The hu

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

July 28, 1844. In a steam-boat on the Rhine, Sunday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

TO MY DAUGHTER HANNAH.

DEAR HANNAH-This is the hour of the day.

orm during the week, on their farms, in their shops,

icular time and place to worship our God! to be re-

at home. - Christian Watchman.

of their shillity; but they were 'unequal to the task' of resisting the mighty current of popular feeling that swept over the land, and now the whigs conhat the annexation of Texas is not an open re, but a settled point. The Courier of this many other whig papers, have for some en their readers to understand that it is unwise, but anti-patriotic, to contend the measure : and here we have letters from Nathan Appleton and Abbott Lawrence of achusetts, which are well worthy of perusal. hole whig press will be out in co vation in a short time, and we shall not be ed to hear it proclaimed by the whigs, that were the originators of the measure. So much be power and influence of the American de-acy. Texas is a part of the Union, and the mowledge it, notwithstanding the act is minated, and they have yet an opportunity their strength against its fulfilment. Hen that Messrs, Appleton and Lawrence have to say. [Here follow the letters of Messrs. Lawrence and

Correspondence of the Bristol Co. Democrat. Easton, Nov. 20, 1845.

FRIEND ANTHONY: Curiosity led me to attend a meeting in this town Tuesday evening last, the avowed object of hich was to oppose the Annexation of Texas. Alhough the meeting professed to be called without distinction of party, only four or five Democrats were present. The leading spirits of the occasion were a combination of radical political abolitionists, and temporaring and temporaring and temporizing and time-serving Whigs. The was half-past 6 o'clock. At that time, from e to four hundred people assembled and waited hilb all the gravity and patience of a Quaker meetnul five minutes past 7, for the spirit to move. aleb Swan, the would-be member of Congress ad big gun of abolition, who is always loaded with and ready to shoot at any game however how rose and said, that in conformity with a plan which had been agreed upon, he should pro-ceed to commence the exercises, and then culled on the Rev. Paul Dean to lead in prayer.

The writer proceeds to give a sketch of Mr. Palsaddress, and concludes his letter as follows:] But I must bring my remarks upon this rambling at it was a composition of fact, sophistry and de o. The resolutions were taken up and adoptd, and the meeting dismissed, much to the gratiion of the audience. Thus ends the great tens meeting in Easton, which is to ring in com-ing times, and startle distant generations.

A DEMOCRAT.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

ANTI-TEXAS MEASURES. ow we publish the views of the Hon. Messra. seaw we publish the views of the Hon. Messrs, rence and Appleton on the strong measures an against the admission of Texas as a State, into Union. We think they have taken the only ground, a course which strikes the common of of nine-tenths of the citizens of the United ses, as the only proper one in the present state the case, whatever they might have thought of original measure of annexation. Nearly the e case, whatever they might have thought of original measure of annexation. Nearly the North feel painfully the evils of the slave dutions: however, but few sensible men would be the state of the slave dutions. ig upon the American Union a tenfold evilthey are satisfied would be the result of a remit Texas into the Union, viz: the estabnent of a British colony on the Gulf of Mexico, very one knows Texas would de facto become



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1845.

this Union, they would put themselves under the offered protection of Great Britin. And would that course have weakened slaver? No carely, to more believes it. There would have been stead that trap door, the prisoner, whose is a claimed to the covered of the safety of our own country, showers as ever, both in Texas and the United States, to which would have been added all the verils of a jealous and rival foreign power on our southern borders, ever fomenting feads and broils between different States, and, under the contingeucy of war, receiting service rebellions and insurrections, and perhaps doing it secretly in time of peace. The British care not a whistle for the negro-their internal effairs. The miserable wretches they take from the slave ships are mostly, under pretence of being sold as apprentices for a season to where, into hopeless bonding. Added to this, any whore, into hopeless bonding. Added to this, any there of a new no-party paper, called the Free State.

New Paper. We have received the first number of a new no-party paper, called the Free State.

New Paper, and the received the first number of a new no-party paper, call

and are too discreet to lend themselves to a fruitless agitation to subserve the ulterior purposes of the abolitionists.

The whilom attendants at Hollis-street church, who have returned to their old place of worship since the retirement of Mr. Pierpont, in confident bope of enjoying a peaceable and advantageous ministration in holy things, were not a little surprised, on Thanksgiving day, to be visited with an outbreak of non-resistance, abolition, and anti-Texas to true economy of nations is to deprive the agricult to the chief objects of interest—not from any thing which street enterement of Mr. Pierpont, in confident to cause of freedom in Europe. One of the talkers is Frederick List, who says he has been in Philadelphia, and who has written on political economy. He says Cansistently with our own safety, can the people of the South permit the intercourse which would retail the cause of freedom in Europe. One of the talkers is Frederick List, who says he has been in Philadelphia, and who has written on political economy. He says Cansistently with our own safety, can the people of the South permit the intercourse which would from their history. They were one inhabited by those who dictated lew to Europe, and in and around the establishing relations of any sort with from their history. They were one inhabited by those who dictated lew to Europe, and in and around reput to strengthen and invigorate them by exhibiting, in the establishing relations of any sort with they contain in themselves, for they are mere heaps of tumbling walls, of stone and rubbish, but from the establishing relations of any sort with they obtain in themselves, for they are mere heaps of tumbling walls, of stone and rubbish, but from the establishing relations of any sort with they obtain in themselves, for they are mere heaps of tumbling walls, of stone and rubbish, but from their history. They were one inhabited by those who dictated lew to Europe, and in and around reput the establishing relations of any sort with the south from the establishing relations of insurers. objurgation from the Rev. Mr. Francis, who embraced that opportunity for relieving his mind of all the utopian notions he entertains on these subjects.

—Boston Post. turists of all interest in the soil-except to dig it, and concentrate property in the hands of a few. miserable advocate of despotism has been in a towering passion. I told him he had no more regard for Abby Kelley and Stephen Foster have arrived, justice and humanity than has the wolf when he together, at Cincinnati. An exchange paper tells us tears the lamb to pieces; or than even the American that 'Sister Abby' has taken brother Foster as her companion for life; the marriage ceremony being a mere declaration to that effect without winesses.

They because together as a contract of the lamb to pieces; or than even the American slaveholder. The Native American party and the anti-slaveholder are contracted by the contraction of the same statements. A great many have parvery men and measures. A great many have par-They lecture together as usual, denouncing all churches, and government, law, and religion.—N. ticipated in the discussion, and we interlarded our talk about American tyrants with remarks on the old castles, towers and villages that we have been pass-SPIRIT OF SLAVERY AT THE NORTH. At the an- ing. What a scorn is that nation become to the Eu-

nual meeting of the Union Baptist Society in Can-dia, N. H., last April, the following Resolution was Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it with all their faults, the ancient despotisms of Eu-

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is highly derogatory and injurious to the office of a professed Minister of the Gospel, likewise to the to agitate in his public and private religious administrations the subject of slavery, as it is authorized in several of the independent States of this confederacy.

With an their lattis, the alterial earliest action of payers and training that it is ope have not yet attained that eminence in infamy of being slave-breeders and slave-traders.

One have not yet attained that eminence in infamy of being slave-breeders and slave-traders.

As a were talking, one man asked. Could you utter such sentiments in the slave States? The slaveholders would murder me if I did, I answered. Frederick List, in his fury, said, Go home—teach want them here.' 'But, they must come here, I said. hely. A private of the 5th Fusiliers, stationed at Belfast, resently received 150 lashes for a breach of discipline, and died under the operation.—Eng. paper. It appears that some horrible things are done in England, as well as in America. The poor fellow, however, was beaten to death as a soldier, and not as a slave. To the eye of British philanthropy, this 'What is it?' he fiercely asked. 'The world—and 'A man-nothing but a man,' I said. 'So I should manity of some people is known abroad more than to be sure !' he scornfully replied. 'Yes,' I said, and destined to dash in pieces your blood-cemented kingdome ' This man fled from Prussia on account of his radicalism-went to America-became enamored with slavery-came back to Europe, and is now laboring to enslave the laborers of these old bloody dy-

Now passing Oppenheim-a town of 2400 inhabtants-a finely located town. On the banks of the river, close under the ruins of the castle of Landskron, is the church of St. Catharine, a beautiful build. hough not the time, in which the people of America ing, begun in 1262. In the church yard is a little usually gather to their temples of worship-to their chapel, filled with the skulls of Swedes and Spaniards, who fell in battle in this town in 1631-chamhouses of God, as their meeting-houses are called by the ministers in their prayers and sermons. It is 2 pions of the cause of Protestantism and Ropery. o'clock, P. M., here. It is about 9, A. M. with you. Gustavus Adolphus, the leader of the Protestants, They are gathering to perform their religious devo- recorded his passage of the Rhine, Dec. 7, 1631, by a onument on the right bank-a pillar with a lion on ions-religious worship-religious service. I am loating down the Rhine, and I would ask these peo- the top. The Swedes crossed, singing a psalm, and ple what devotions, service or worship do they per- praising God, and praying! They were entering into murderous conflict with those whom Christianity required them to love and forgive. Praying and sing. and in the market. To me, this setting apart a par ing prepared them for the work of human slaughte igious! to perform our devotion! seems utterly op- as it prepares men to do the work of hanging! Praye posed to Christianity, and most baneful in its influ- for mercy and forgiveness a good introduction to ence in Europe as well as in America. Slavery, hanging! It is said that Gustavus Adolphus was war, drunkenness, ambition, revenge, and every ferried over on a barn door. The field of battle is nameable wickedness, is perfectly consistent with called the Spaniard's church-yard, from the bones this worship, or devotion, that can be performed in a found in it. When will men learn that Christianity given time and place. Let people meet to pray, cannot be sustained by violence! New-England and preach or sing, if these things tend to make them Old England and Scotland would compel me, by the ore loving, forgiving, just and humane; but don't sword, to keep Sunday hely! As though vio call such outward forms worship. Christian worship could be a remedy for evil-a defence of good. Itself is not a thing to be done in a given time and space; is the deadliest enemy of all truth and goodness, and but a living, all-pervading spirit and principle, that the most prolific fountain of evil. At Gerriheim, near breathes through all the actions of those who worship this, is a colossal statue of Peter Schoffer, the partner Him who is a spirit in a truthful and sincere spirit. of Faust in the discovery of the art of printing, in Henceforth be it our only desire to keep ourselves 1457.

pure and holy unto the coming of our Divine Master; 5 o'clock, P. M .- Mayence, a walled town on the at let us be no more concerned about days. I have left bank of the Rhine, over 30,000 inhabitants, and been discussing these mitters with the passengers, strongly fortified. We stop here a short time. In One of them insists that, until men learn to keep the cathedral here, is a monument to St. Boniface, themselves holy, it is well to keep a day holy !! That first bishop of Mayence, an Englishman, who, with a o consecrate a day to God, is better than nothing, dozen other monks, left his country to preach the till men come to consecrate themselves to Him!!! gospel to the barbarous nations of Germany. It is Never did I hear such a commentary on keeping Sun- said that he converted over 100,000 ! The canons of day holy, as that man, a priest, has been giving me. this cathedral are said to have lived a jovial life. To keep a day holy better than nothing, till men come When the Pope reproved them for their tippling, to keep themselves holy! This is a compromise with they answered. We have more mine than is needed for the mass, and not enough to turn our mills with.' We have just left the town of Manheim. Some Two things originated in this city that have power our passengers left us there to go to Baden-now fully affected the destiny of Europe and the worldthe chief town of the kingdom or country of the same FREE TRADE and PRINTING. It was a citizen of name-and having 45,000 permanent inhabitants. Mayence, named Walpolden, who first suggested the A noted place of resort all over Germany, France, plan of freeing commerce from the exactions of Italy and Great Britain. It is said about 20,000 per- knightly highwaymen, with whose robber castles sons visit it annually. The Hot Springs are the object of attention. It is a watering place, like Lemington in England, or Saratoga in New-York. The castle of the Duke of Baden, built about the close of the 17th century, has dungeone beneath it that ton, the feudal castles that lined the banks of the could tell fearful stories. 'According to tradition, Rhine, where principally resided the knightly (says one in describing them) prisoners, bound fast in Christian robbers, were reduced to their present con an arm chair, and blindfolded, were let down by a dition. The citizens of the towns combined against a British province, were it rejected by this Union. For before annexation, had the authorities of Texas on which the castle stands. The dungeons were on which weigh 2000 1400, and his first printing office, in 1443, now stands.

ARW PAPER. We have received the first number of a new no-party paper, called the 'Free State Raily and Texas Chain-Breaker.' Its pretended object is to prevent the admission of Texas into the Union—its real one is doubtless to consolidate the Whig and Abolition parties. It is needless to say that neither of these objects can be effected.—

Hompden Post.

dey.

Al Mayence, they began to come down upon the banks, and to crowd upon the river. Soon after leaving that place, the bold mountains crowded close upon the river, and we entered a narrow defile which the river seemed to have made through them; and the river seemed to have made through them; and the river seemed to have made through them; and the river seemed to have made through them; and the river seemed to have made through them; and the river seemed to have made through them; and the river seemed to have made through them; and the river seemed to have made through them; and the river seemed to have made through them; and for some 25 or 30 miles the seenery was bold and stiking. Continual and sudden turns in the river.

At Mayence, they began to come down upon the banks, and to crowd upon the river. Soon after leaving that place, the bold mountains crowded close upon the river, and we entered a narrow defile which the river seemed to have made through them; and for some 25 or 30 miles the seenery was bold and stiking. Continual and sudden turns in the river. that neither of these objects can be effected.—
Hampden Post.

By Alluding to the letters of Messrs. Lawrence and Appleton, the Oneida Whig says—
Both these distinguished citizens think it of little with these distinguished citizens think it of little agitation to subserve the ulterior purposes of the agitation to subserve the ulterior purposes of the abolitionists.

by the Emperor Charles V. to meet Luther, and hear what he had to say for himself; but which declared his doctrines heretical. The Cathedral here was begun in 996. Near a village not far from Worms is still shown an elm tree, under which Luther reposed as he was on his way to the Diet, and where was to 'lock the stable door after the horse is stolen,' and are too discreet to lend themselves to a fruitless agitation to subserve the ulterior purposes of the agitation to subserve the ulterior purpose of the agitation to subserve the ulterior purposes of the agitation to his friends, that 'he would go to 'Worms, even though there agitation to have reposed to have and mount—the little villages close to banks under overhanging rocks and precipices—the vinear data for time the whirling and dashing, and ra tute the chief objects of interest-not from any thing

stained robbers were called chivalrons, gentlemanly, gallant, Christian knights and warriors by the priests murderers of that country-the slaveholders, and oldiers-Christians. I arrived here an hour and a half ago-called for

the table—some eating—eight of them were smoking.

The room full of smoke, which hangs over the table

Mr. Hayne of South Carolina in a dense cloud. My left hand neighbor poured vast columns of smoke out of his mouth and nostrils. Some smoked and atc. It is very disgusting and of liberty and equality, and has marched to victory under the banner of universal emancipation. You fighting in a dense cloud. My left hand neighbor poured

done the same on Monday? I care not whether I Hayti. your revolutionary doctrines in America-we don't keep the day holy or not, if I may but keep myself H. C. WRIGHT.

> From the Glasgow Argus. THE AMERICAN UNION AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Argus. That 'Slaveholding, Slave-breeding, and Slave-rading have formed the whole foundation of the the Islands of Cuba and Hayti. In 1825, the South American Republics, then at war with Spain for independence, held a Convention at Panama. The United States was invited to attend. Mexico and Colombia proposed to unite and invade Cuba, with a view to the abolition of Slavery in that island. The Union remonstrated against it, and her motive for so doing was boldly avowed; i. e. to prevent the for so doing was boldly avowed; i. e. to prevent the abolition of Slavery there, lest that example should endanger the States. Henry Clay was then Secre-

It is the duty of the United States to defend them-

ives of Cuba.

ance would, by freeing the slaves in Cuba, ennger slavery in the States. In October, 1829, in Buren, then Secretary of State, instructed Mr. The reason is boldly avowed:

be the sudden emancipation of a numerous Slave pop-ulation whose results could not but be very sensibly felt upon the adjacent shores of the United States.'

n of the Southern States?"

added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub lican, (1!) Democratic (1!) America every year.

IF Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers

are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men-

37 all men are born free and equal-with cer

which are life; liberty, and the pursuit of happiness By Phree millions of the American people are in chains and slavery held a chattels personal, and

begin and sold as marketable commodities.

To Sevent, thousand infants, the offspring of slave

parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently

sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty. IF The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 780.

to protect and honor it, and then entreat men not to become Man-stealers!! Make slaveholding the highest possible stimulant to, and reward of, ambition, and then urge men to become slaveholders!! As well ensure Heaven to men as the reward of horse-stealing, and then entreat them not to steal horses. I repeat it. Slow-treeding. Steat treeding. horse-stealing, and then entreat them not to steal horses. I repeat it—Slave-breeding, Slave-trading, and Slave-broiding in the Union, are at the highest earthly premium; except it had said five-fifths instead of 'three-fifths of all other persons;' and they are made so by the express provisions of the Constitution. Men-stealing is the constitutional test by which a man's qualifications for the exercise of political power are known. The Union considers a man qualified to make laws and execute justice in proportion as, in his own person, he tramples on all proportion as, in his own person, he tramples on all law, and violates all justice—it considers him com-petent to watch over the moral purity of the nation, petent to watch over the moral purity of the nation, according to the number of men and women he herds together in a state of concubinage—fitted to conduct the nation to glory and honor, in proportion to the number of human beings whom he breeds for the market; and qualified to protect the trade, extend the commerce, and exalt the reputation of the Republic, according to his activity and success in trafficking 'in the souls of men.' It clothes a man with the attributes of a freeman, in proportion to his ability to enslave others; and counts him a Man, according to the number of men whom he has dehumanized.

Did earth ever witness such a spectacle! A na-

whom he has dehumanized.

Did earth ever witness such a spectacle! A nation, declaring to the world that 'All men are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty,' and then, by the Constitution of her national existence, offering the highest premium in her power for slave-breeding and slave-trading! Professing to be an asylum to the oppressed of all lands, and then qualifying men for the exercise of political power, according to the number of their slaves; thus making Slaveholding the foundation of its national Government? A nation boasting of its intelligence, its civilization, its religion—of its intelligence, its civilization, its religion—of its schools, colleges, churches, ministers, bibles, and democracy; and rewarding and honoring its citizens according to the amount of their property in the 'persons' of men, and to the number of immortal beings whom they have shut out from all knowledge and all hope, and been enabled to herd with the beasts of the field!! The only cure for such a Constitution is its destruction—the only remedy for Constitution is its destruction—the only remedy for the evils of such a Union is its dissolution. I repeat, in the language of Judge Jay-

'THE UNION MUST BE DISSOLVED; THE SOONER THE UNION MUST BE DISSOLVED, THE BOONER THE BETTER. A separation will more easily be effected now, than when the relative strength of the South shall have been greatly augmented. Hereafter we (the North) shall be as serfs rebelling against their lords. Now, if the North please, we may dissolve the Union without spilling a drop of blood. Who will hazard the assertion that this may be done to the new home? How a dissolution is to be effect. forly years hence? How a dissolution is to be effected—how a new confederacy is to be formed—what States shall compose it, are questions which time alone can solve. Let us avoid, as wholly unnecessary and inexcusable, any resort to physical force.—Letter and inexcusable, any resort to physical force.' - Letter from Judge Jay to H. I. Bowditch, dated New-York, March 19th. 1845.

Let the people of Great Britain unite with the abolitionists of America, to array the moral and religious sentiment of the world against the American Union, and, by peaceful and bloodless means, seek its dissolution as the great enemy of human free-

Roseneath, Scotland, Aug. 15, 1845.

From the Dedham American. CONFIDENTIAL REFLECTIONS.

We have observed with some curiosity the conwe have observed with some curiosity the conduct of these countries, to remonstrate against the recognition of Haytien independence, and to make our remonstrance effectual.

December 17th, 1838, a petition was presented to Congress, praying for the establishment of usual international relations with Hayti. The following extracts from speeches made in the debate on that occasion speech for the pressure of Secution 18 and 18 an as might have appropriately accompanied, in the columns of an ancient Athenian paper, the oracles of Dodona and Apollo. To a Boston Whig editor, possessing a particle of self-relying independence, the mal adroit publication of these letters must, we confess, have presented difficulties. Their authors have for long sustained the Whig party by liberal contributions, which include all other means of apport, inasmuch as money can command talent, opinions, eloquence and even enthusiasm, and to open a warfare upon them for any cause, would seem to hazard the golden prospects of the future. The Atlas has therefore (and perhaps wisely,) neither published the letters, nor said any thing about them. That paper pursued the same course in reerence to a large and respectable meeting of Whigs and others, held in the county of Middlesex, some-me since. It does not wish to rebuke the action all that is reliable and sincere in the Whig party, and it dare not offend the Jupiters and Neptunes of

ade and commerce, who will 'shell out' for sus-mance of the Tariff, but who must be allowed to chold in imagination, Boston ships ploughing the arbor of Galveston, and Lawrence and Merrimack ompany warehouses rising on the sunny banks of e Colerado and Rio del Norte. To the Courier we have been wont to look for the evidences of editorial freedom and indepen-dence. That paper, in former times, under various trying circumstances, has not only dared to with-hold approbation, but it has dared to express dis-approbation. In the case under consideration, one, be it remembered, calling in a most neculiar remit remembered, calling in a most peculiar man

ner for the animadversions of the Conrier, it is dumb. Whether its limbs are fettered by economidumb. Whether its limbs are fettered by economical considerations, or its soul paralyzed by the majesty of such great respectability, we do not know. The letters are published, accompanied by the following stirring information: 'They are not satisfactory to the gentlemen that (who) conduct that paper'—(The Free State Rally, &c.) 'So much (and only so much,) from Buckingbam.' Boston is, indeed, in a poor way, if nonsense in high places, receives no harsher rebuke from her only independent paper.' The names of Lawrence and Appearance to the soulder that the soulder that the same of the sam pendent paper.' The names of Lawrence and Ap-pleton are omnipotent with the Advertiser, and that paper, of course, echoes its mousing approbation. So far as we have been able to distinguish the opinions of that paper, embosomed as they have been, in an ocean of adverbs, qualifying them down to spiritual anatomies, it has opposed the annexation ions of that paper, embosomed as they have been, in an ocean of adverbs, qualifying them down to spiritual anatomies, it has opposed the amexation of Texas, among other reasons, on account of its slavery. It knows that so far as the slavery of Texas is concerned, no action has yet been had. In regard to that whole matter, the subject lies altogether in the future, and all power over it is in the hands of the people of this Union through their representatives in Congress. But the Advertiser echoes great respectability, and says, opposition is fruitless. How does is know that opposition is fruitless. How does is know that opposition is fruitless. Thousands of greater men than the editor of the Advertiser thought in 1775, that opposition to Great Britais would be fruitless, and they were mistaken. When the poor monk of St. Augustine lifted his single arm against the mighty throne of St. Peter, all the respectability of that day thought it would be fruitless, but they were mistaken; when the ragged hermit of Amiens, barefooted and alone, undertook to plant the banners of the Cross upon the desecrated summits of Mount Horeb, the respectability all regarded it as a fruitless attempt, but they were mistaken. May not then even so mighty a prophet as the Advertiser be mistaken? But all this is begging the question. Whether fruitless or not, we must oppose, (if we would not silently acquiesce, up to the last moment of probation. Our duty will then, and not till then, have been performed, and the consequences may be asfely left with a power more omnipotent than wealth or respectability.

Consistently with our own safety, can the people

old roins, could they speak, would tell the history of the world almost for 800 years. Yet those blood.

'The peace of eleven States in this Union will not for their day—especially when the monsters went for the butcher the Serscens—ss the priesthood of America now call the national legalized robbers and among the white people of the United States.'

Mr. Hamilton of South Carolina-It is proper that I should avow what I believe to

I arrived here an hour and a half ago-called for be the sentiments of the South on this question, and my supper-took my place at table-15 men were at this is, that Haytien independence is not to be tolerated

fashion.

The dear Hannah, have I spent this Sunday.

Some will say I have descerated the dois. Have I can acknowled her independence. Let our Government direct all our ministers in South America descerated myself, had I descerated myself, had I descerated myself, and Mexico to protest against the independence of

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana-

'I deem it of the highest concern to the political connexion of these countries, to remonstrate against the recognition of Haytien independence, and to make

Federal Government,' appears in its treatment of the Islands of Cuba and Hayti. In 1825, the South

Mr. Wise of Virginia-

Never will I, never will my constituents, be forced nto this. This is the only body of men who have endanger the States. Henry Clay was then Secretary of State. In a letter of instruction to Messrs, Anderson and Sargent, dated May 8th, 1826, the representatives of the United States at the Panama I admit; yet if they had been free for centuries, I would not acknowledge their independence. Such is the spirit of the Union towards self-

elves against the contagion of such a near and dan-erous example, even at the hazard of losing the iendship of Mexico and Colombia. emancipated Hayti. Though her trade with that island in 1833 was greater than with Prussia, Swe-den, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, The simple meaning is, that it is the duty of the Union to wage war, if need be, against her sister Republics, to support southern Slavery, rather than that it should be hazarded by giving freedom to the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there; while the Government of the cause slavery was abolished there is the cause slavery was abolished t ernment hastened to acknowledge the The United States Minister at St. Petersburgh dence of slaveholding Texas, before she had fairly was instructed to 'engage the Russian Government to exert her influence with Spain to terminate her united States with Hayti is embarrassed and subwar with Mexico and Colombia,' for fear its conjected to severe discriminating duties, solely because its con-ber slave-breeding and slaveholding spirit is too deep and malignant to allow her to exchange with Van Buren, then Secretary of State, instructed Mr. Van Ness, Minister in Spain, to urge that court to cease the war with the South American Republics.

Her the ordinary courtesies between independent to nations. Who can doubt that 'a knot of slavehold-cease the war with the South American Republics, ers give the law, and prescribe the policy of that try? The Government, from its fou in all its functions, has been made subservient-not tain class of our population, make it the interest of the southern section of the Union that no attempt should be made in Caba to throw off the yoke of Spanish dependance; the first effect of which would be the suddent emperation of the world four-footed beasts and creeping things.

Thus have I endeavored to establish the proposi-tion with which I started—That the American Union One may well ask, can it be possible that a nation, whose watchword is, 'ALL MEN ARE CREATED thion, whose watchword is, 'ALL MEN ARE CREATED THE FREE,' should manceuvre and intercede with Russian and Spanish despotisms to aid her in preventing emancipation? But hear the debates in Congress when the Panama mission was discussed there. Mr. Randolph of Virginia said—

'Cuba possesses an immense negro population. In case Mexico and Colombia should invade Cuba at all, it is unquestionable that this invasion will be made with this principle—this genius of universal emancipation—this sweeping anathema against the white population in front, and then, Sir—what is the situation of the Southern States?'

tion with which I started—That the American Union is its present form, is constitutionally pledged to the support of slavery. But, it may be asked, is this the natural and necessary result of the compact? Yes—and while it exists, in its present form, it cannot be otherwise. The representation of human beings, as property, under the soft phrase, three-fifths of all other persons,' is a vital, essential element of the consent of the slaveholders, would be a direct violation of the slaveholders, would destroy the present form of the Union, and blot out one of its vital elements—i.e., the representation of property under the name of 'persons.' under the name of 'persons.'
But it is asked, Would not the Constitution and

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, said—

We know that Colombia and Mexico have long contemplated the independence of Cuba. What then at such a crisis, becomes the duty of this Government? Send your ministers instantly to this assembly where the measure is maturing. Advise with them, remonstrate—menae, if necessary, against a step so dangerous to us.

Mr. Berrien, of Georgie, said—

But it is asked, Would not the Constitution and the Union be saved, if the Save Slave State would abolish slavery and convert their human 'chattles' into human beings? Yrs. But how can they be persuaded to do this, while slave-breeding is at a premium? The Constitution, in the clause, 'three-fifths of all other persons,' offers the highest possible inducement to them to persevere in the practice of turning man induced in the Union be saved, if the Suve State Swould abolish slavery and convert their human 'chattles' into human beings? Yrs. But how can they be persuaded to do this, while slave-breeding is at a premium? The Constitution, in the clause, 'three-fifths of all other persons,' offers the highest possible inducement to them to persevere in the practice of turning man into a beast; for it offers them political power and into the Union be saved, if the Suve States would abolish slavery and convert their human 'chattles' into human beings? Yrs. But how can they be persuaded to do this, while slave-breeding is at a premium? The Constitution, in the clause, 'three-fifths of all other persons, 'offers the highest possible inducement to the produce of turning man in the Union be saved, if Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, said—

'If our interests and our safety shall require us to say to these new Republics, Cuba and Porto Rico saust remain as they are (slaveholding)—we are free to say it, and, by the blessing of God and the strength of our arms, to enforce the declaration: and let me say to you, gentlemen, these high considerations do require it. The vital interest of the South demands it.

In plain words, the support of slavery in the States required the continuance of slavery in Cube, and God would bless the Union in a war against

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We shall give other extracts, and hepe that first edition will soon be succeeded by a second third.

GEORGE THOMPSON-THOMAS CLARGE JAS. HAUGHTON- ELIZABETH PEASE In a letter received from our attent re friend R.

IV C. Wright, dated at Glasgow, he A letter is before me from Ge Thompson Oct. 22d, 1845, in which he says - I leave up 8at day for Paris, on special tusiness. For some mo in which I am engaged, and am just now ea sustain so heavy a weight of personal responsi arising out of my prosecution of the parties cone in the Rajah's ruin, that I could think of notion until the struggle is ended. Perhaps I am th lukewarm or remiss. Such is not the case. To among you would give me joy, and be a truly delich ful relief from personal toil and carcs-but, the another cause equally just and sacred would sufe. Solitude and labor are my lot."

May be succeed in opening the eves of Britis a the unmeasured iniquity of that horde of levest robbers, the East India Board of Directors.

In a letter from Thomas Clarkson, dated Gel 34 1845, that noble veteran in the cause of the opposed says: 1 Never mind wearying me. Consider when glorious cause we have. He is 86 years old, and in the letter says-1 am so blind that I cannot say a thing I write will be legible. He is determined die in the anti-slavery armor, on the battle-field, as in the hottest of the battle. God bless him! King and Queens and nobles sink into insignifica

In a letter from JAMES HAUGHTON, dated On # 1845, he says-

When our friend Garrison raised the cry, 'D solution of all connexion with slaveholders,' my be leaped across the Atlantic to unite with him in t ble sentiment. Indeed, you know that I carry pinions on this matter to what is called the of radicalism; so that I am prepared to go fully you. It will no doubt be branded as an unjustif make any attempt to sever the Northern and Son ern States. That cry I would not mind, for I th with you that men are fully justified in interfera moral means for the overthrow of evil where All mankind her brothern and as such it is the divided into different races and nations; they formed different constitutions for their soren and it seems to be the general sentiment, the regulations should not be directly interfered with less on exceedingly good grounds. Now, I think voice with you for the DISSOLUTION OF

In a note, accompanying a valuable present for lit Fancuil Hall Bazaer, Elizabeth Pease, of Darlington, writes us as follows:

I wish I had a more worthy offering to make to Faneuil Hall-the dear old Cradle of Liberty, whel so long to see. Such as it is, however, accept w my hearty good wishes for the success of your not undertaking. Onward, notwithstanding all in vening obstacles, are the signs of the times; t surely, the fact that you are permitted to hold a in aid of the slave, in a spot so rich in revolt reminiscences, indicates that another and a great revolution-one that will, without the shedding one drop of blood, carry out the great practical with which your Declaration commence be hastening on space. Heaven speed the day w the soil of America shall be untrodden by the prints of a slave-when the experiment of repr principles may be fairly tried, and when dem iustend of being held up to derision through the consistencies of its pretended advocates, shall be to be but one branch of the great Christian do

of the brotherhood of our race Surely, international etiquette is not to be allo to conflict with our duties as members of the man family, and still more, as Christians, and require of us that we seek the removal of tends to enchain the minds of our fellow-mi spiritual darkness, and their bodies in slaver we undo the heavy burdens, and let the opportree-and that we lift the needy out of the We are not told to do these things for our countrymen only. No-Christianity takes a scope; and we, as Christians, are bound to do all men, as we would that they should do unto m

GRATIFFING. It must be very gratifying to the ' respectable gentlemen,' Messrs. Lawrence and pleton, to know that their pro-Texas letters a dially endorsed by that vile and filthy shee dently styled the Boston 'Olive Branch. Gordon Bennett, of the New-York Herald, a presses his concurrence in their course, as fo The abolitionists (!) in Massachusetts are a litt fault for funds to carry on their warfare again annexation of Texas. Abbott Lawrence and Appleton have both refused to aid the fant any way, in the business.' Now, hold up yo

gentlemen, and don't blush so! BOSTON ALMANAC.

This annual, by S. N. Dickinson, is too known for its neatness, elegance and utility. as cheapness, to need any special comm us at this time. The Almanae for 1846 co great variety of information, an admirably map of the city, and another of the various in Massachusetts. Its Business Directory complete, and must be of great service to those country who have any dealings in Boston. Price only

s A blindness seems to hang upon the world, with espect to the subject of color, in as great a degree nexation has been consummated.

But the Advertiser says that the 'minds of members of Congress are made up. Were minds never changed? What if they are? Were minds never changed? Cronwell made up his mind to become a saint, and he became a demagogue; John Newton made up his mind to become a sinuer, and be became a saint of the purest described. a sinier, and be became a saint of the purest description; a large majority of the members of the Baltimore Convention made up their minds to remain or become Vain Burchites, and they all became Polities at one single cruck of siavery's whip, and it is tolerable plain to us, that the mind of the Advertiser was made up to oppose Texas to the last, but the aced in a twinkling at the suppose of but changed in a twinkling, at the summors of great respectability. More than thirty of the miserable weeks who are itself. ble wretches who assisted the Texan villany, are no longer to taint the atmosphere of the capital with their foul breath. They are either receiving their traitor bribes in the government of the been permitted to retire where they untheir infamy from the observation of the awake aed order of patriotism among the people, the baleful star of Texas would never shine in our conmixed light of genuine republican freedom.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The Free State Rally, in two double numbers, has STREAKS C. PRILLIES of Salem, against the annexa-tion of Texas. Would to Heaven they could be seriously and attentively read by all the people! We shall make copions extracts from them, but have room this week only for the following:

I say again, Let us deliberate. I know fiell well-1 feel it deeply, that Massachusetts must be prepared for early action, or fail to redeem the pledge she has given to the country. Many eyes are turned on Mas-sachusetts. By common consent she occupies the front rank in the struggle of the free States against the extension of Slavery, and by her conduct she must prove whether she will continue true to herself and an example to them. For the reason, self and an example to them. For the reason, therefore, that we occupy a conspicuous position, and are made responsible for important consequences, and because the manner in which we perform our duty ought not to be disregarded, I carnestly desire that the brief opportunity which is afforded by every meeting like the present, may be used for deliberation, and that our deliberation may manifest such a spirit as will render our action what it should be, dignified, discreet and effectual.

Some of you must now remember, that when we separated from each other at the Faneuil Hall copvention, there were those who undertook to relie our apprehensions of the certainty of annexation bassuring us that 'it could never be brought to past At that time, the joint Resolution had just been corried through the House of Representatives by a ha wrung vote. Intrigue and corruption, the party ca-bal, the edict from the Hermitage, executive patron-age, as exercised alike by the President about to re-tire, and the President about to succeed him, had wrought their usual effect on the doe-faced, ven Democracy of the Free States, while a few slaw holding Whigs with their accustomed treachery every such exigency, were found ready at the moment, not to follow in the rear, but to lead van of the unholy alliance, and to signalize selves as the authors of the project, by which fatal blow was to be struck at the Constitution the Union to be endangered. Still the Senate has not acted, and it seemed to be the abandonment the last hope of the Republic to doubt the wisdor mistrust the firmness of the great majority of that Conservative body. They had resisted the first attempt of the Executive, when, in a mistaken reliance upon their co-operation, he had submitted the treaty for ratification; and the pledge of their character was given to the country, that now, when the treaty making power had been set at nought, in a case involving an insult to their dignity, and an invasion of their rights and of the reserved rights of the States which they represented, they would shrink from their highest duty. Yes, when convention met in January, the Senate had not ted; and I well recollect that a respected frier who did not appear in his proper place upon to occasion, stated as a reason for his absence that, diself. I well recollect, too, to what per most of us yielded not to give to our pro-the character which they hight properly semed, if the Senate was not to be relied if no lone remained but in a special and

The Convention adjourned: and it see manifest, that the attempt would be persevered to undermine the last bulwark of the Constitution that the Senate was in danger—and that the ato was overthrown! For every other cause this, it had again and again maintained the tution, and saved the country. It had off between a domineering Executive, and vient House of Representatives, and had stayed the arm of usurped power, and asserted alike its Ex-cutive and Legislative independence. It had al ways guarded the honor of the nation in tions to foreign government, and had fa hered to every treaty stipulation, and ever gation of good faith and comity. But it we ed for the Senate to prove itself unequal to this last inter with the in idious foe of our republicar ns, and to exhibit the humiliating spectacle not only of the prostration of its proper dignity, but of the sacrifice by its own hands of the rights of the States committed to its charge, upon the unhallowed shrine of the Moloch of Slavery! In the Senate, as in the House, by adroit management, by pre-tence and subterfuge, by Executive promises and party denunciation, and, in the end, by the si detestable conjunction of slaveholding. Whigs free State Democrats, the work of shame and the same famy was well nigh secomplished. It was well nigh accomplished! For a moment, a gleam of hope accomplished! For a moment, a gleam of hope flitted across our anxious brows, as we gazed in flitted across our anxious brows, as we gazed in amazement at the singular attitude of a Democratic slaveholding Senator, who, in such an emergency, could pause to consult the Constitution! could pause to consult the Constitution! moment, as the fatal decision seemed sus by a single vote, our thanksgiving went up ven for the temporary deliverance, mingled with our prayers, that a sinful nation might yet be spared the retribution which it had brought upon itself. But it could not be so. Heaven, in its justice, had in all our compromises and dalliances with Slavery from the formation of the Constitution downward what could we expect but the righteous doom, t reap the whirlwind'

But will the people submit to such usurpation But will the people submit to such usurpation: Are they satisfied with a change of government and a change of country? Is it enough that despotisin wears the mask of democracy, and is the certain and unlimited gain of slavery a compensation for the equally certain and unlimited loss of liberty? If the slaveholding States, in the spirit of their persistent institutions, shall acquise and triumph in culiar institutions, shall acquiesce and triumph in such an issue, are the States ready to submit and abide by it? Are their hearts open, are their arms outstretched, are they eager to give the pledge in advance, to cherish and defend Texas as a sister State, and is their love of union and their love of country such, that principle and duty, consistency and honor, all go for nothing, when the opportunity is afforded, by the worst of means, of making their country there magnificent, and their patriot

ism more expansive?

These, fellow citizens, are proper questions for our consideration; and Massachusetts, it should be presumed, is ready to answer them. Upon this whole subject her principles and her policy have been cettled in advance. From its inception, she has denounced and declared her determination to mas denothined and declared her determination to resist the project for the annexation of Texas as, in any form of Legislative or Executive action, beyond the competency of the government, and exposed alike to the wishes, the interest, and the rights of the people. From her witch-tuwer on the rampures of the Constitution, she discovered by first movements of this second constitute. movements of this secret conspiracy against liberty and humanity, and gave the darm to the country, Butter it was avowed, she recognized its design Before it was avowed, she recognized its design, and, in unappeasable hoetility to this design, she uttered her protest against it. Once and again, without distinction of party, by the joint action of a Whig House of Representatives and a Democratic Senate, with the approbation successively of a Whig and a Democratic Governor, she has formally placed this protest upon the records of every department of her government, and has caused it to be deposited in the archives at Washington. Coupled with this pretest is the solemn pledge that she will not submit the service of test is the solemn pledge that she will not submit to a violation of the Constitution by the exercise of such undelegated power as must be assumed to give effect to the annexation of Texas, and that she

will regard the act of annexation, whatever may be its form, and under any circumstances, as not binding upon her.
Such, before the country, and before the world,

Such, before the country, and before the world, such as will appear upon the page of history, was the position of Massachusetts, which she saw fit to assume with a full and clear view of all the principles and consequences involved in it. It was no question of expediency which she undertook to decide; but, in all its height, and depth, and length, and breadth, a question of principle. She did not ask herself what she could do to maintain the principle involved the duty of maintaining it, and she trusted in her ability to perform her duty. Let none now suppose that it was then too soon to determine her course; it was the very moruent for cellor, unprefuted the deliberation. It was the only moment when the question could be considered on its merits alone; and it vigilance is the security of liberty, and promptness of action the proof of vigilance, to lave the congregation set, during two as three hours listentiated the proof of vigilance, to lave the congregation set, during two as three hours listentiated the proof of vigilance, to lave the congregation set, during two as three hours, listentiated the proof of vigilance, to lave the congregation set, during two as three hours, listentiated the principle involved the duty of maintaining it, and she trusted in her ability to perform her duty. Let none now suppose that it was then too soon to determine her course; it was the very moruent for cellor, unprejuted the deliberation. It was the only morant when the question of all the principle involved the duty of maintaining it, and she trusted in her ability to perform her duty. Let none now suppose that it was then too soon to determine her course; it was the very moruent for cellor, unprejuted to a proof of vigilance to the proof of vigilance to the proof of vigilance to a secretary of the proof of vigilance, to lave the course of the two meetings. Then the did not the 21st ult, was one of unusual interest to the friends of the slave. Those who attended it, and who were also present at the meeting six months before,

circuitous course from a new starting point—devi-for them some disguise of Jeffersonian policy, p triotic love of union, empity to Great Britain, dication of the national honor—put it to them settled question—instigate them to action by the hate-stirring outery that they were still opposing the old Federalists, you might find many of them ready enough by their conduct to forswear their principles; and Democrats, as they call themselves, to rally and vote for Texas and Slavery, and against Liberty and the Constitution, so long at least as their paltry services as partizans should be solicited and paid for. But still, as I have said, it was too much to expect of the leaders and their tools, that in express terms they should abjure their partici-pation in the Legislative proceedings of Massachu-setts against the annexation of Texas. It was too much to expect, even of them, that they should be ready to act unblushingly and bare-facedly in the manner and for the object proposed. Apart, too, manner and for the object proposed. Apart, too, from a sense of personal shame, they calculated the effect of such open and sudden action upon the honest portion of their party. It would cost them, they said, the loss of many thousand votes, and would sink the cause of Democracy in irretrievable ruin, and lasting disgrace. Let this fact, then, that the Retracting Resolutions miscarried in the Democratic Convention, he accredited as the evidence that the Legislature truly interpreted the public senthat the Legislature truly interpreted the public ser timent, and that the public sentiment remains un changed. If Polk Democrats, while the distrib tion of offices in Massachusetts is not completed, shrink from a recantation, who else is there among the citizens of Massachusetts that will stoop to do

Our principles then are unchanged. What was declared and recorded in 1858, and at the three last declared and recorded in 185c, and at the three last sessions of the Legislature, is still the opinion and purpose of Massachusetts. We cannot submit to a violation of the Constitution. The Union as it is, except that there is not freedom enough in it, suffyoud its limits with any other sentiments than that where there dwells not liberty, there shall never be our

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by a Whereas the Congress of the Children is send that in so many words annot try joint resolution, approved March the first, eighteen avowed it. This clinging to sect, and seeking its hundred and forty-five, did consent that the territory preservation and union, even at the expense of hunew State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in conven-tion assembled, with the consent of the caisting government, in order that the same might be ad-mitted as one of the States of the Union; which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the first and second of said joint resolution: And whereas the people of the said republic of Taxas by donning is a contained on the first and second of said joint resolution: And whereas the people of the said republic of Taxas by donning is a contained on the first and second of the said points.

1. Whereas, It is notorious that a certain deputa-

of the United States of America in Contest. That the State of Texas shall be and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all re-

Be it further resolved, That, until the representation in Congress shall be apportioned according to hypocritical, and totally unworthy of such anti-an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose 3. Whereas, The above named deputation, or at two representatives.

CONGRESS.

The pro-slavery Washington correspondent of the the So Journal of Commerce says-

He said it was evident that the liouse had deterlimed not to give the petitioners a hearing, and
through our respected President.

6. Resolved, That we can place no confidence
the should, therefore, oppose no obstacle to the will in the calls of such cringing and service characters,

tibus he laid on the table.

Mr. Culver, of New-York, offered a petition for the abolicion of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. On motion, this was ordered to lie on the table; yeas 109, nays 60.

Thus are the petitions of the people, in a most solemn crisis, virtually spit upon and trampled under emn crass, variably spit upon and trempted under foot by their professed representatives; and not a calaboose here until ready for sea again. What a crime it is to be a 'biack' in this great country!—It heir rights and prerogatives be respected! their rights and prerogatives be respected!

From the Pennsylvania Freeman LONDON-GROVE QUARTERLY MEETING This meeting, which was held on the 21st ult.

have done nothing to avert it, would have been un worthy of Massachusetts.

Shall we retreat from our first position? Has a change of circumstances effected a change of principles, or a change of our hopes to adhere to them? the stronger of the society, for its departure from the spirit of its ancient rectimentee, and from the similar of the grant of the we shall act upon principle? In our present view of consequences, do we apprehend any worse loss of character, and have we become indifferent to that? These questions, seek to disguise and avoid them as we may, are of such practical importance and argency, that we cannot escape from our daty of answering them to our consciences, to the country, to the world, and to lieaven. Nay, our daty of answering them to our consciences, to the country, to the world, and to lieaven. Nay, our steamer whem, for it will be the confession of our shame. No citizen of Massachusetts as yet pleads guilty conduct in the gallery, at least, it might b No citizen of Massachusetts as yet pleads guilty of ignorance or of a change of opinion upon the subject. Some, indeed, are envious to change the form of the question, to go off upon collateral issues to shun the point where conscience meets them. But not even in the recent Democratic Convention, with all the ingenuity which was exercised to compound a series of Resolutions upon the Texas question in such proportions of sophistry, subterfuge, and evasion, that they might not injure the pairty at home, and yet recommend its office-seekers to favor at Washington, could the attempt succeed to obtain a retraction from the Democrats of their obtain a retraction from the Democrats of their agency in the Legislative proceedings. The proposal was made with consummate artfulness, and of course in a Van Burenized form—but the men, whose recorded votes, so termentingly reproduced in the Whig newspapers, stared them in the face, could not quite come up, in open day, and in plain language, to the requirement of the administration. Indirectly, in the dark, allow them to proceed by a first least, and the starting noint—devise to the expulsion of S. S. Foster from the meeting: but the treth is not spoken in vain, and we look for good results, in one form or other, from this convocation. It is not unlikely that the character, or rather the course, of the Western Quarter has been somewhat modified by the Marlboro? Conference, a body of individuals holding, toward the Society of Friends, a sort of midway position between members and seceders. This Conference owes its existence, in part, at least, the expulsion of S. S. Foster from the meeting of the character of the meeting: but the truth is not spoken in vain, and we look for good results, in one form or other, from this convocation. It is not unlikely that the character, or rather the course, of the Western Quarter has been somewhat modified by the Marlboro? Conference, a body of individuals holding, toward the Society of Friends, a sort of midway position between members and seceders. This Conference owes its existence, in part, at least, the conference of the meeting: midway position between members and seceders. This Conference owes its existence, in part, at least, to the expulsion of S. S. Foster from the meeting at London Grove, last spring. Its action has been such as will probably input the expulsion of the Society. as will probably incur the censure of the Society, unless the Society is willing to condemn itself and change its course. We anticipate from this Con-ference, efficient and energetic aid to the cause of

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

THE QUAKER EMBASSY. What are the delegation from Friends in England doing with reference to American slavery? Why do we hear so little of them? Have they no word to eny on behalf of their enslaved brethren? The Free Labor Advocate informs us that the President of the Indiana Anti-Slavery Society sent them an invitation, on behalf of the Society, to at-tend its anniversary meeting, of which they took no further notice than to send a verbal message no further notice than to send a verbal message that their arrangements would not permit them to do so. They were in the neighborhood of the place where the meeting was held, a very few days previous, if not at the time when it was in session. The Yearly Meeting, which of course claimed their attention, was finished, and, as they must have been aware, this occasion would have afforded them an aware, this occasion would have anorted them an unusually favorable opportunity of meeting a large number of friends of the slave, with whom they were cordially invited to mingle their counsels; but no, they were not there to extend the right hand of fellowship to those tried and faithful friends of an fellowship to those tried and faithful friends of an unpopular cause, whom at home they had called fellow-laborers. No, nor did they even send a let-ter to their assembled brethren, expressive of their ret to their assembled orethren, expressive of their sympathy with the enti-slavery enterprise and the ab-olitionists of this country. What does this mean? Are they unwilling to identify themselves with us? Is their anti-slavery of the same character as that of some other ceclesiastical delegations from Eng-land hither, able to live only on British soil? Has an American atmosphere stifled it? Are they closured in returning the oppressor, only when the Atlantic rolls between him and themselves? Are their pa The following is Mr. Douglass's resolution in the lieuse of Representatives, for the admission of Texas into the American Union:

When we the Course shall never be our rolls between him and themselves? Are their parties pleadings for the slave, and their warm words of sympathy with the persecuted band of his American advocated only when they are out of hearing of American audiences? We greatly fear that the reason for the course which they have taken, is to be found in the fact, not that they love the slave less, but that they love their said the slave less, but that they love their said the slave less, but that they love their said the slave less, but that they love their said the slave less, but that they love their said their parties of sympathy with the persecuted band of his American advocates and their warm words of sympathy with the persecuted band of his American advocates the slave and their warm words of sympathy with the persecuted band of his American advocates and their warm words of sympathy with the persecuted band of his American advocates and their warm words of sympathy with the persecuted band of his American advocates are the slave and their warm words of sympathy with the persecuted band of his American advocates and the slave and their warm words of sympathy with the persecuted band of his American advocates and the slave are the slave and their warm words of sympathy with the persecuted band of his American advocates and the persecuted band of his American advocates and the slave are the slave and the slave are the slave and the slave are the slave and the slave and the slave are the slave and the slave are the slave and the slave are the slave are the slave are the slave and the slave are the slave the slave less, but that they love their zor more. In-deed, we need not say we fear this, for we under-stand that in so many words almost they have anity, truth and righteousness, has crushed the anti-slavery life from out many a heart which once beat high with love for man, and was strong in its devotedness to the right. Let every moral reforme

beware of it. The following resolutions, relative to the conduct

public of Texas, by the public of Texas, by the proposed of the existing general did adopt a constitution and creet a new State, with a republican form of government and in the name of the people of Texas, and by their authority, did ordain and declare that they assented to and accepted the proposels, conditions, and guarantees contained in said first and sections of said resolution, with the authorized from the antislavery reputation of the London Yearly Meeting, and of the said deputation, to anticipate a decided action in favor of the antislavery cause. Therefore, 2. Resolved, That the course pursued by said Committee, since its arrival, in carefully avoiding of Indiana. tion of men has been sent from the London Yearly Meeting of Friends to this State, in consequence of President of the United States, and laid before Controls, in conformity to the provisions of said joint taking sides with the old Yearly Meeting of Indiana in its prescriptive course towards its members—the United States of America in Congress which evidently occasioned the above named separatives of the United States of America in Congress ration—and in its anti-abolition measures in closing meeting-houses against us as abolitionists, and it forbidding its members to associate with us on the great anti-slavery question, has destroyed all our confidence in any of them as members of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and we can but regard their conduct as extremely temporising and

least, a part of it, has declared, as we are informed, upon good authority, that no circumstances could

ossibly occur that would justify a separation of the Society of Friends. Therefore, 4. Resolved, That if they grant to others the Journal of Commerce says—

same which they claim for the Society of Friends,
The House has made an important decision on
the subject of the fanatical petitions which are delwhich they claim for the Society of Friends,
they thereby virtually condemn every separation
the subject of the fanatical petitions which are delwhich has recently occurred in the American uging it from the northern and eastern States. There church, on account of their slaveholding character, is no 21st rule, for a bug-bear; but the Ho: • recives the petitions, and orders that they lie on the into action, would trample under foot every right

ceives the petitions, and orders that they lie on the table.

Mr. Adams, to-day, presented memorials from various quarters, remonstrating against the admission of Texas, as a Slave State, into the Union.

But as the House had, vesterday, determined that these memorials should lie on the table, and by so decided a mejority, that there was no hope of a reconsideration, Mr. Adams did not press a motion for their reference.

He said is was evident that the House had determined from a politic invitation, extended to them.

should, therefore, oppose no obstacle to the will in the calls of such ringing and servile characters the Rouse, and saffer the petitions to take the for a Convention of delegates from all parts of the direction that had been prescribed.

Care in the abolition of elameter stated that, following the sense of very throughout the world, when it is obvious that the House, he should direct that all petitions of this they have not the moral courage to withstand the the character be chiefed on the Journal as ordered to pro-slavery current even in the free States of this lie on the thile, without a special vote on each case. Union; and therefore, we must hereafter reject any. The performs were hearded in by the bundle.

The House also directed that all the shelision potation, unless we can believe a radical change has taken place in their characters.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON From Jamuien .- The New Orleans Picayune of The British brig Charles Grey, the 14th mat. says: The British brig Charles Grey, captain Outerbridge, arrived yesterday morning from Montego Bay, Jamaica, bringing dates to the 4th mat, but not a word of news. The crew of this ves-

From the Oneida Whig. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The tone of the message towards Mexico is precisely that which a hard and unscrupulous man adopts to drive the heat bearain he can, in the settlement of a controversy. Mexico, finding herself unable to bring her powerful neighbor to justice, reluctantly accepts the offer of a settlement, as the only chance of obtaining cmy indemnity for the injury she has suffered. When she comes to Uncle Sam, accordingly, to settle the business, she finds the old scamp affecting to, be in a prodigious passion, storming and raving about various old matters which he has raked up, and endeavoring to make Mexico and the world believe, that he really thinks himself to be a very ill-used individual. No one will really be deceived by all this pretended indignation about Mexican spoliations, and unpaid indemnity money and warlike threats, but poor Mexico knows well enough what it portends. She understands that Uncle Sam, knowing that he has got these instrumentalities which alone can change a corrept public antiment, and effect a peaceful abolic to pay aomething, thus exaggerates his own side of the account, in order to get off with the smallest sum possible, as a compromise. How must all honorable and honest men despise him, for taking this means to overbear and do injustice to a weak and injured neighbor! Such conduct is just about what we expected of James K. Polk! It evinces just about the scope of mind for which we credited him.

These instrumentalities which alone can change a corrept public antiment, and effect a peaceful abolic or the slave system. Give your crowded attends ance—be likeral in your purchases—persuad all your friends and acquaintance to attend—and let the tysal, be pre-eminently worthy of F neuil Hall—of Boston—of the eld Bay State—of the cause of Liberty universally!

POLITICAL INFARTIALITY.

Diverced from every political party, acting under

purpose we have mentioned, is sufficiently obvious we studiously aim to be atractly important in all car with the existing political parties—giving standing, and the settlement of them has been rebuke to whom rebuke, 'credit to whom credit,' is has been fair and honorable. She has acknowleded the claim, and acceded to measures for ascertaining its amount, and as fast as the amount has been agreed upon by those appointed to ascertain is, ahe has entered into treaty engagements to pay it, which she was fulfilling when the Texas difficulty

The part which relates to Texas, Mexico, and The part which relates to Texas, Mexico, and Annexation, is a rare specimen of that kind of impudence called cool. The President's professions in behalf of our government, of justice, and uprightness, and honor, touching its intercourse with Mexico, however acceptable to the ignorant, the vicious, and the interested sycophants and tools of a democratic despotism, cannot but he regarded by the intelligent and virtuous of the American people with contempt and loathing. After having accomplished a national crime, as atrocious as any that disgraces a national crime, as atrocious as any that disgraces the pages of history, and by means, which, if used by an individual on his own responsibility, would consign him to infamy and a prison, it is really too much of an insult to the common sense of mankind, for the head of that Government to come out with his boasts of honor and justice!—Hampshire Herald.

From the New-York Evangelist. REBUKE OF PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

We really never thought to see in the heart of good old New-England, such a deplorable and dis-graceful exhibition of illiberal prejudice against people of color, as has Leen afforded in New-Bed-ford, Massachusetts. The people of New-Bedford have done what they could to disgrace the whole Bay State, by denying the privilege of membership in-their Lyceum to all black persons, and permit-ting them to have the locures and conditions confining themselves to a particular part of the

hips engaged in commerce, and whether the laws ay not be so amended as to guard against such buses, without impairing their efficiency, with ave to report by bill, or otherwise.

scribes the defeat of Woodbury and the clique to the cold support of such men as Isaac Hill, that We have received, and read with unalloyed satisfied to the cold support of such men as Isaac Hill, that

ong the members, on Thursday, and is described pecuniary assistance, if he need any in its publication. one of our correspondents in a letter, for which Dr. Slack attempts, what has been so often athave not room to-day.

TEFFERSON INJURED IN THE PERSON OF HIS DE NDANTS.—Notwithstanding all the services and rifices of Jefferson in the establishment of the edom of this country, his own son, now living in O ic, is not allowed a vote, or an oath in a court of ju tice!-Cleveland American.

We are not sure whether this is intended as a st rement of actual fact, or of what might possibly at I naturally enough be true. - Ohio Star.

s this a fact? If so, it ought to be known. Per s'the Democracy' might be induced to pass a cial act in his favor.—Cincinnati Herald.

Ve are credibly informed that a natural son of Je erson by the celebrated 'Black Sal,' a person of no little renown in the politics of 1800 and thereafter is now living, in a central county of Ohio. We shall endeavor to get at the truth of the matter, and me to public the result of our inquiries.—Cleveland

THE LIBERATOR.

him.

That this tone is assumed towards Mexico for the the blood-stained Constitution of the United States. Diverced from every political party, acting unde the subject of negotiation between the two count due. We are somewhat surprised, therefore, to see tries for many years. By the President's own showing, the conduct of Mexico in relation to the matter, unjust imputation:

Friend Garrison seems to take especial pains to select Anti-Slavery articles from the whig papers and Pro-Slavery articles from democratic papers will be be impartial enough to copy the article in this paper from the True (N. H.) Democrat?

It is not true that we 'take especial [or any] pains to select anti-clavery articles from the whig papers, and pro-slavery articles from democratic papers'; for as to 'pro-slavery articles,' we are eager to put them into a certain department of our paper, come from what quarter they may, and the democratic furnished by far the most liberal supply; and as to the 'anti-slavery articles,' if we find few or none in the democratic papers, and a considerable number in the whig papers, are we to be accused of partiality on that at count? 'The head and front of our offending hath this extent-no more.'

Our worthy friend at New-Bedford requests us to

he impartial enough' (!) to copy the following arti-We readily do so; but does he not know this 'True Democrat' is John P. Hale's organ, and is no more regarded by the democratic party as a friend to that party, than the whig papers in New-Hamp shire? Let him show us such an article in the M H. Patriot, or in some other accredited democratic journal, and then see whether we shall be too partial to copy it, except by special request!

From the True (N. H.) Democrat. CHARLES G. ATHERTON.

'Had any Southern man betrayed the rights of in their Lyceum to all black persons, and permitting them to hear the secures only on condition of
by G—d he never should have left that hall alive. ng themselves to a particular part of the Such was the exclamation of a haughty Southerner Although there was a strong protesting minority against this disgraceful proscription, yet the Atherton introduced his first most infamous gag-But we learn, on the other hand, from the New-York Tribune, that in consequence of this mean and the demands of humanity for an unfortunate procedure, two of the most prominent lecturers enprocedure, two of the most prominent lecturers engaged for the season, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Charles Summer, have refused to speak to such an assembly. 'They have declined addressing an andience whose test of merit, or right to the privileges of a citizen, consists not in intelligence or good character, but in the color of the skin.'

This is truly delightful. We thank Messrs. Emerson and Summer, and congratulate them as lecturers, on the opportunity which their positions gave them of so nobly and severely rebuking the proud and mean spirit of the New-Bedford Lyceum. What a monstrous inconsistency between such a spirit and the profession of hatred against lavery!

South Carolina—Colored Seamen.—The bllowing resolution has been offered in the Legisunder the most service is announced to address the democracy of this region on the 17th instant, at this place. He who has become notorious the Union over, as the most service northern syco-phant that ever crouched at the feet, and pandered to the insatiate lust of the slave-power in Congress—who first placed his foot on the sacred right of petition, and has time and again, spurned and trampled the prayers to Congress that have borne our signatures, and that of a host of men and women of this vicinity, for constitutional justice for the oppressed and wronged in the kind—this man will, on the 17th instant, address our citizens on the sacred principles of morality. Charles G. Athure on the principles of morality. Charles G. Athure on the principles of morality. Charles G. Athure of the principles of morality. SOUTH CAROLINA—COLORED SEAMEN.—The illowing resolution has been offered in the Legisture of South Carolina:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be directed to inquire if any abuses exist in the execution of the law in relation to colored seation coming into the ports of this State, on board hips engaged in commerce, and whether the laws any not be so amended as to guard against such such as the such as a su hips engaged in commerce, and whether the laws may not be so amended as to guard against such buses, without impairing their efficiency, with man, and where his voice might appropriately minave to report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. James M. Walker, from the Committee on the Com ederal Relations, introduced the control of the late, &c., so as to allow the fee of one dollar, intended of ten, to the inspectors.

The deserves and the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. We speak with the very ground on which he treads. tw to prevent the citizens of New York from car-ping slaves and persons held to service out of the the very ground on which he treads. We speak of

The Patriot solaces itself for its Waterloo defeat faction, a small work of 100 pages, entitled 'An Essay publishing a list of 14 towns where Woodbury on the Human Color; in three parts. By David B. Slack. Providence—1845. It is in a very high desulting over the letters of Abbott Lawrence and athan Appleton, 'two of the federal party in Masathan Appleton, 'two of the federal party in Mas- and should be widely circulated by the friends of the chusetts, who have refused to oppose annexation by further! The Patriot feels greatly tickled with deral sympathy. Why should it neglect to foot p the returns, and give its renders the sum total? it afraid 'the unterrified' would be frightened ject of primary importance. Dr. Slack dedicates his at of their propriety by an innocent army of figures? remarkably well-written and acute production to the venerable William Rotch, of New Bedford, Mass. whose life has been sedulously employed, and whose HANDSOMELY DONE. The members of Congress, wealth has been freely expended in the promotion of de and reckless as some of them are, appear at nes to be swayed by a universal feeling of what is ght and becoming—we may even say heautiful.

I justance occurred during the allotment of scats peace, industry, humanity, and knowledge.' We hope the venerable man alluded to will feel a special

tempted by others, the solution of the problem of the I happened that the name of Mr. Adams was also the last drawn, and more than a hundred ambers could have chosen the very eligible seat where the could have chosen the very eligible seat where the could have chosen the very eligible seat where the could have chosen the very eligible seat where the could have chosen the very eligible seat where the could have the country of Goldsmith and the gh (which has generally been adopted by those who aich he has occupied for several years; yet though (which has generally been adopted by those who my would have been very glad to have had it, all have subsequently written on this subject,) that the seed it by, from respect to his supposed wishes d convenience, until at last his name was called, d, with a smile of grateful satisfaction, the vener-le ex-President again took possession of his old arters.—N. Y. Com. Adv. ble facts, who gives us his own theory in the follow Gov. Mosrow. The Charleston, (S. C.) Mercury in generation: "The color of the skin evidently results from the physical latitude allowed by nature in the reproduction of the human species." In other words, it is not peculiar habits or food, it is not us ago, for political purposes, utter opinions, unorable to slavery. His partizans stoutly deny it,

4, (so low have a portion of our countryment
and in beggary to the slave power,) contend that
reton is as perfect a specimen of the Jack-claveder as exists. Thus do men, once respectable
the university without conflicting with the identity
that is not geographical position, it is not geographical position, it is not extraordinary heat or cold, that generates or determines
the complexion; but the universal variety of colors
among the human race is the license granted by neturns to diversify without conflicting with the identity
that is not geographical position, it is not extraordinary heat or cold, that generates or determines
the complexion; but the universal variety of colors
among the human race is the license granted by neturns to diversify without conflicting with the identity
that is not geographical position, it is not geographical position, it is not extraordinary heat or cold, that generates or determines
the complexion; but the universal variety of colors
among the human race is the license granted by neturns to diversify without conflicting with the identity
that the complexion of the same portion of the same portion of the complexion; but the universal variety of colors
among the human race is the license granted by neturns to diversify without conflicting with the identity of colors
among the human race is the license granted by neturns to diversify without conflicting with the identity of the properties. I entitled to consideration, sell all that is worthy of mankind-an arrangement which is the perfection themselves to the 'foul fiend,' for the 'pickings of wisdom and heauty, and should be the source of stealings' of public employment.—Dedham constant enjoyment, instead of being made the cause of hostility, oppression and cruelty. Dr. S. seys: One color is as natural to man as another, and ommon original color can only be produced omposition of all the different colors which d

or of the hair or the eyes. Familiarity reconcile us to the lesser diversities which exist among the species, and knowledge of each other pronounce em of no moment; will not time and knowledge reconcile us to those which we conceive to be rees, and to learn to appreciate the variety as well

Again, he says:

ad Thursday, the 10th and 11th inst, were present from Mendon, Milford, Mutvo, Uxbridge, Leicester and West

of Union had been duly notified that water hald a comival at the above named the and end the audience small from that here are, however, nome remaining, who and abide by their principles ; enough, we who came to the gathering. and would wish, wholly unpolluted by and twee present during the sittings,

sared to decide, whether it were a laudable to take sides, with the slaves. And why ther not hesitate, when the first exhortation Remond and Mondy, Dr. Grandin of

and Giles B. Stebbins of Hadley, were presand rendered valuable assistance by taking part decomions, and imparting interest there floers for the year ensuing are as follows: Samuel May, of Leicester, President.

agham L. Capron, Uxbridge: Josiah Henshaw, Bronkfield; William B. Earle, Leicester; Adin Milfied; Benjamia D. Peck, Grafton; Clark e, Upton : Moses Sawin, Southboro'; Lyman Vice Presidents. M. Fisk, West Brookfield, Recording Secreta-

Wing, Corresponding Secretary.

lam B. Earle, Leicester, Francis Wood, Wor-Sarah H. Sarle, do., Joshua Spooner, do., F. Jewett, do., George W. Stacy, Hopedale, iam flumphrey, Millbury, Executive Comfollowing resolutions were thoroughly can-

and finally adopted by the meeting : Resolved, That in our efforts to bring about a deliverance to the captive, we rely upon the

ower of truth, spoken in love, yet without ment or compromise, as mightier than any means to rouse the people to a sense of their and correct and change the pro-slavery public Resolved. That in this dark hour of our nation's when the enemies of God and man are con-

og their energies to fasten the chains of eterupon unborn millions, and to defeat the those who are laboring for the consummathe great quetion of the age, (human liberty,) abolitionists to labor with unceasing eneret every impediment that crosses their track, most unvielding determination-to fight be encreachments of the slave power, inch with a firm adherence to principle, until age of oppression is met and overthrown. Resolved. That as light increases, and all of men begin to see and feel the ruthless transsing than ever with all the bulwarks of both in church ecclesiastical and church politial to hold forth the language of complaint and antil their pre-slavery character is entirely

Resolved, That to continue and maintain th slaveholders, is as utterly incompatible spirit of liberty, as concord between Christ is impossible; and that the countenance religious and political pro-slavery sects and at the North, and to their union with the system, and the encroachments of the

ally changed, and they give evidence of

Resolved. That the church and clergy, by at influence in forming and moulding public to their own standard of right and wrong, dard high or low, may justly be called the and the throne, greater than the throne itwrthan any and all political organizations d-and that, so long as that influence is given, their guilt and corruption, and declare that ch cannot be a church of God.

ers, The Whig party is disposed to charge ration of the Republic of Texas to this coun-

Resolved, That this Society, believing from ble position it occupies for sitting in judgties, that it has become its duty to declare, ingly declare and publish it abroad, that true reason of this deplorable catastrophe the complete subjection of the religious f the people to the policy of the respective ies with which they connect themselves; condary importance which they attach to damental principles of Christianity.

J. The various Bible, Tract, Missionary, enevolent Societies of a kindred nature, heir efforts to enlighten the world, wholly the condition of three millions of crushed deny them the right of reading any of the s of these Societies, or deriving any other

eas, the very men who deny these slaves reading the word of God, and every other noral, mental and physical improvement, as corporate and honorary members of

That the thanks of this Society be presented

Voted, That the proceedings and resolutions of have ber shild with her. Having her things all tion

At 9 o'clock, on Thursday evening, the meeting SAMUEL MAY, President. J. M. FINE, Secretary.

A meeting of the members of this inetitution was held on Saturday evening, the 14th inst. for the purpose of acting upon a revised constitution, reported that the constitution should be acted upon, article by article. At the reading of the third article, wherein the terms of membership were stated, it was moved, that the words 'irrespective of caste or color,' he ad-

ded. An amendment was then offered to said article. changing the price of admission for the season from family, where she was placed, had I time. I have two dollars, to such price as should be fixed upon at written this in great haste. Thou hast liberty to do the annual meeting, and requiring the name of every person making application for membership to rems five days at least before the board, previous to his adcission, in order, as was stated by the mover, (who as been the farement in the opposition to the admission of colored members,) to ascertain the moral character of the applicant. How remarkably consisent! This amendment was opposed on the ground that it required unnecessary delay and trouble, and might be the cause of actions inconvenience, in case an applicant might be desirous of attending a very interesting lecture or course of lectures, and had not opportunity to make the application at the required time. It was also opposed on the ground that, as the institution was a popular one, and for intellec- tives, and would therefore offer a few remarks. tual and moral culture, it should not be confined to any offence against good morals, knock at the door of deprecated, and spoken of in severe terms. the N. B. Lyceum for admission; for wee unto the I referred to the sufferings in England, to show luckless wight who is placed upon its searching or-deal! Those who are in are safe—O! let them re-American philanthropists; and to express surprise

of Him who did not decline to eat with publicans and so nobly and so exquisitely in regard to the sufferings sinners! Might not the blessed injunction, the that of American slaves, should be so cold, so inactive be with propriety applied to these scrupulous and corruption at their very doors! conscientious gentlemen?

ople was of course lost!

After some discussion, pro and con, these letters were recipi allowed to be read, as a great lavor -- in the words of Friend McComb accuses me of imposing upon your the elderly gentleman, who procured the amend- readers, by offering the arguments of Calhoun, Hamment to the third article, and who has been so mond and others, as original. conspicuous in this unholy warfare- he was disposed to be lenient.' How truly does this betray the spirit pose that I could thus impose upon them. I offered of the whole proceedings against the claims of justice, no arguments, as he supposes, in favor of slavery. 1 the tyrannical assumption of power! Disposed to stated certain facts, which from their very nature le lenient.' Beautiful language to be used in a social could not be original; and none but the profound

The whole proceedings of the meeting were char. was made to have them appear so. He thinks he can see my 'cloven foot.' Am I to tansactions, and on the part of some, a rude and untransactions, and on the part of some, a rude and uncivil manner and expression were manifested.

people need hardly to be looked for. We envy not tion in their behalf? He who is himself moved by days before them, they little heed. Such deeds bring others; and our friend may have penned that sentheir own rewards; and as justice must eventually tence while facing a mirror. prevail, wee unto those who have placed themselves He speaks of my 'puny efforts to make it appear against its unconquerable progress!

NEW-BEDFORD, 12th mo. 15th, 1845. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

I observed in last week's paper, a communication with this caption- A Case for Investigation'- charged English reformers with having wealth for dated at Mansfield, Dec. 8th, and signed 'S-s.' their object, in their reformatory efforts. No language The writer says he has just learned that the slave that I used can be so construed without wilful perver-'Milly,' whom her master, Henry B. Goodwin, sion. ught from the South, and who was taken from him in Pawtucket, above a year ago, has fallen into the hands of the Goodwin family in Norton, where it is frederick Douglass with courtesy. Although I do surmised that she is now deprived of her liberty. where she some time resided?"

that paper by Henry B. Goodwin, dated Norton, any unexpended balance of rent to the payment of Oct. 16th, 1844, and addressed to Stillman Smith, the expenses of a World's Convention. maining with him. It may be that this was true.
Milly, however, says that bur master, a short time previous to her leaving the South with him, not the donors gladly give for the relief of their suffering brothers?

If Mr. McComb means to be friendly to freedom of opinion, discussion and action, he must beware how be comfortably taken care of. He told her that he greater misery or slavery on earth than exists among was coming North, and should take her with him; the working classes of Great Britain. wished to return; yet at times the love of freedom slavery. could not escape. She was taken to Pawtucket, where the friends of the slave watched their opportunity, and took her away. She was brought to my house, where she remained ten or twelve days, evincing at times a strong desire to return; at other times, are forcing to stay. While in my family, she itself. times, preferring to stay. While in my family, she itself.

times, preferring to stay. While in my family, she itself.

That there may be nothing 'dark' in this matter, mag overnmentists; therefore, lired, That our treason consists only in ce to God, and our no-governmentism in the first manner, invited her to visit about at my house in that manner, invited her to visit about among them. Being an entire stranger, and not feeling so much at home as with us, she got uneasy the manner of the law of kindness, all suffering every where may cease.

JAMES MITCHELL.

In go much at home as with us, she got uneasy the law on the law of kindness, all suffering every where may cease. again, and wished to go back. I told her she should not be rearrained; but if she was determined to reverse, that to attempt to run any parallel between not be restrained; but if she was determined to return, she should not return on foot, (as she said she the condition and liabilities of the poor of England, the recent letters of Abbott Lawrence should,) but I would furnish her with sufficient and those of the slave population, and especially to Appleton, of Boston, refusing to take money to pay her passage to Goodwin's friends,—at strike the balance in favor of the latter, is most pre-

THE LIBERATOR.

this meeting be affored to the Liberator for position- packed, she left immediately for Norton, nderstand she has been ever since. I have been informed that she has been taken before a Court, (her master being present,) and she expressed her wish to return to the South with her master. I therefore

> This case adds but another proof of the imbruing effects of the toul system of slavery. A girl about eighteen years of age, driven to work in the cotton, corn and tobacco field, until her intellect had become so far annihilated es to prefer slavery to lib

erty, and this effected by a 'clergyman.' But Henry B. Goodwin dare not carry her back, after publicly proclaiming that he had emancipated her. Some startling things might be related of the treatment of her sister Sophia, while living in the what thou pleasest with it.

Thine, for the cause of the slave.

THE POOR OF EMGLAND. NASTUCART, 12mo. 8th, 1845.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON: ENCREMED THERD- IN YOUR paper of 5th inst. re is an article containing some serious charges net me, as the writer of a communication published in the Liberator of the 14th of Nov. under the head of The Poor of England."

It is signed by John McComb. I have not the

He says it is false that 'there exists in England the moral and cultivated, but that those whose moral characters were not altogether correct, providing they slavery. He cannot prove it to be false, nor can I characters were not altogether correct, providing they cound noted the mackets with propriety, were the very class perhaps to be admitted. But, no! these sug. I think it would prove to be literally true. I did not gestions came from the wrong side; they were afraid offer the sufferings of the poor in England in extenof some abominable abolition motive; and the amend- nation of American slavery-nor was there any apclment prevailed. Let no person, who has committed ogy for it. On the contrary, American slavery was

deal: Indee who are in are and point in the strange requisition! No moral contamination! No strange requisition! No moral contamination! No strange requisition! What faithful disciples ness, such as James Haughton and others, who feel are requisitely in regard to the sufferings. without sin among you, let him first cast a stone, ' touching the immense amount of human misery and

Is it of no consequence that British laws stand be The amendment offered in behalf of the volored tween bread and the mouths of starving millions? Is it of no moment that boys and girls of the age of After the constitution and by-laws were adopted, a puberty are working together? that they know not call was made for the letters received by the commit. of God and his Christ? Are not the almost unspeaktee on lectures, from Messrs. Ralph W. Emerson and able woes of England's poor worthy of a World's Charles Sumner, declining to lecture before the Ly. Convention in their behalf? Do not the kind officer ceum, on account of the exclusion of persons of color. of English reformers require American reformers to

My opinion of your readers is too exalted to sup-Mr. McComb could have supposed that any attempt

tion of the wise and the good to the extreme suffer In fact, an assembly of more thorough pro-slavery ings in England, and to propose a World's Conven he happiness of such people : the dark and gloomy the spirit of the devil, is most likely to suspect it in

D. R. It required no effort, either puny or powerful, to prove what every one knows to be a fact, that there are reformers in England who have grown rich, and under the operation, too, of that vile system of legislation which feeds the few, and starves the millions. But Mr. McComb wrongs me, when he intimates that I

He is mistaken, also, when he supposés that I was He also saks, 'where are her New-Bedford friends, where she some time resided?' still was glad that he met with kindness; for I deem where she some time resided?'

I will endeavor to give some account of the girl while here, up to the time of her leaving this place.

It may be, that most of the readers of the Liberator may have forgotten that a letter was published in self would probably agree to, namely, the devotion of

wherein he gives us to understand that Milly was | Can anything be more appropriate than this? Can emancipated nine years previous, but preferred re- there be any wrong in it? Or, if this rent is for a spe

ing a field hand,) and had a long conversation with he calls persons derils who differ from him in opin-her in relation to her future life (not welfare.) He told her she might live easily and comfortably, need of the evils of the world, than to suppose that all the not work more than she had a mind to, and should misery consists in American slavery. There is no

that he should send her mother to Liberia in the should send her mother to Liberia in the spring, and that she must return with him, or she graphical lines and bounds, can raise their eyes for would never see her again. Milly says that, after awhile from the suffering of the Africans, and let arriving at the North, his friends repeated the same it rest upon those of others, found throughout story to her, by which it appears they so wrought the universal brotherhood of man; he should not be upon the filial feelings of the simple girl, that she peering for cloven feet, or charging them with pro

would predominate—and falling in company with a free colored girl in the steam-boat on their passage from Newport to Providence, she expressed a wish to be free; but she was secured nights, so that she of slavery, I shall reserve the right of private judg-

a Appleton, of Boston, refusing to take the effort to prevent the final consummabiled had act of the admission of Texas to say alive State; asserting that it was too find the act; declaring that it was too find the act; declaring that the election that determined this question, while they is a save of the determined the same will understood) that the same in force of the latter, is most preposterous, and an insult to the instinct and common sense of manhind. Whatever may be the motives of Mr. Mitchell, we are sure if he knew such men as James Haughton and the other true-hearted abolitionists abroad, he would be ashamed to make such her a place where she earned \$1.50 per week, and an insult to the instinct and common sense of manhind. Whatever may be the motives of Mr. Mitchell, we are sure if he knew such men as James Haughton and the other true-hearted abolitionists abroad, he would be ashamed to make such an undeserved fling at them, as he has done; for he would know that they are among the warmest and most active friends of suffering humanity at home. names and exerting their influence to and appeared to be contented; but, unfortunately, she most active friends of suffering humanity at home.

and appeared to be contented; but, unfortunately, and to ensult a substitution and atterns of an abolitionist. They advised her to return, stating this Society are due to stating this meeting.

In the thanks of this Society he reasonable thanks of the society and appeared to be contented; but, unfortunately, and the wife of a Liberty party man, herself professing to be an abolitionist. They advised her to return, stating that she would be a great deal better off at the South than here; and it was said the family where she lived (they were not abolitionists) advised by the Holy Ghost.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer, a elergyman of the Church of England, is lecturing on Temperance and the Corn Laws of Great Britain. We should think he had better be employed in preaching the South than here; and it was said the family where she lived (they were not abolitionists) advised by the society of the society and the stating that she would be a great deal better off at the south than here; and it was said the family advised by the society of the soci

the thanks of this Society be presented there to return. Be that as it may, they knew of her to return. Be that as it m

From the Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday.

Death of Commodore Elliott.—We learn, with regret, that Commodore Jesse B. Elliett, commandant at the Navy Yard at this station, died lest evening, about 11 o'clock, at his barding house in this city.

Mrs. Northrop's, No. 68 South Fourth Street. The Commodore has been ill for the last six months of a complication of disorders, including a disease of the heart. He was unconscious, we learn, for the last 48 hours previous to his death. He was in the 62d year of his age at the time of his decease.

Commodore Elliett has played a conspicuous part in our havel history, and rendered important services to his country. His death is a loss to the service as well as to the public and his friends, by whom he was much respected. Thus pass away one by one the veterans of the late war, whose brevery added to the glory and renown of the American name.

An the Steve Contracted Thursham of the Contract of the Hall, granged expressly for the From the Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday.

lately of this port, put into St. George's on the 21st choice of presents for children.

alt in distress, and in charge of Lieut Chandler, of the mays.

It appears that she was a slaver and seized at Cape through the charge of the charge of

Mount, Atrica, by the U. S. ship Yorktown, on the 27th of September, for having been concerned in the slave trade. She was on her passage from McGrovin to New-York, when she sprung aleak in lat. 24 29 W in the September, of the greatest beauty, in inexhancible variety. Lately very constant in the Hall. The service of the greatest beauty, in inexhancible variety. Lately very constant in the Hall. The propose of furnishing a simple table, independent of the purpose of furnishing a simple table, independent of the purpose of furnishing a simple table, independent of the refreshment table of the Fair, for the

THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA. A letter, dated July 25th, appears in the Lendon Times, from an other of one of her Majesty's ships on the African coast, giving a horrid picture of the Slave Trade, and expressing the convection that no treaty stipulations, no combined squadrons can suppress this traffic, so long as a slave worth only a few dollars in Africa will bring £20 or £100 in America. He says the idea of blockading 2000 miles of coast is absurd, that the African service is attended with much loss of life, and is demoralizing to the habits of seamen, and that in fact the miscales of the slave traffic have increased. THE SCAVE TRADE IN AFRICA. A letter, dated uly 25th, appears in the London Times, from an

French Cruisers for the Coast of Africa.—In a few days one of the vessels to form the French squadron on the coast of Africa, to act in conjunction with the English cruisers, for the suppression of the slave trade, will be ready for sea, at Cherbourg. She is named L'Abeille, is a very beautiful model, and was built at Cherbourg a short time since. She carries 11 guns, and has a complement of 120 men. Her fittings are superb, the Government of France providing every thing, even to a carpet for the commander's cabin.

gant and valuable counterpane and infant's quilt of exquisite workmanship, doileys, caraffe-stands and toilette napery, in sets of six pieces each, etched naper doileys, and an inexhaustible variety of mitts, kins or doileys, and an inexhaustible variety of mitts, muffs, muffatees, purses, which should be seen to be appreciated. Among other very curious and valuable things, are elegant baskets of worsted flowers copied from Nature with a fidelity and beauty which make them objects of sirta as well as ornament.

Bealis Workmanship, doileys, caraffe-stands and toilette napery, in sets of six pieces each, etched naper doileys, and an inexhaustible variety of mitts, muffs, muffatees, purses, which should be seen to be appreciated. Among other very curious and valuable counterpane and infant's quilt of exquisite workmanship, doileys, caraffe-stands and toilette napery, in sets of six pieces each, etched naper, and an inexhaustible variety of mitts, muffs, muffatees, purses, which should be seen to be appreciated. Among other very curious and valuable things, are elegant baskets of worsted flowers opied from Nature with a fidelity and beauty which make them objects of sirta as well as ornament.

Steamers from Ireland to Portland.—The Montreal papers contain the prospectus of a company to establish steam communication between Bantry, in the southwest extremity of Ireland, and Portland in the United States. The company is styled, 'The Irish and American Royal Express Steam Mail Navigation Company.' The capital is to be £600,000, and the object stated is to give a weekly departure between the ports of Bantry and Portland, by means of vessels capable of accomplishing the passage from pier to pier in eight days.

Tabourets, reticules, cabas, travelling bags, elegant lamp-mats, stands, slippers, (the Shamrock pattern, and many other novel ones,) screens, in immense variety, a very valuable wrought screen pattern—the Hermit.

THE BOOK TABLE

Will afford by far the most beautiful selection of elegant writing materials to be found in the whole country; Papier Français on every description;

Leopold de Meyer, the celebrated pianist, was Autographs. Just received from England, portraits thrown from his horse a few days since near Boston, of British statesmen of the 17th and 18th centu-and dislocated his right arm.

Corers had his head cut clean off by the wheel of an axe factory at St. Catharine's, C. W., a few days moving Pictures, amounts

Shocking Accident .- We learn that a young lad ladies', gentlemen's and children's collars, caps,

named Smith, employed in the Feg Manufactory Establishment at Goffstown, was killed on Tuesday, by getting caught in the machinery. It is stated that he was a minute in the machinery, which performs two hundred revolutions in that time. He was shockingly mangled.—Manchester (N. H.) Amer.

Since the day—dress and undress; Bonbonieres, black silk aprons, handkerchiefs, and cuffs; flowers, and a gay confusion of things, which time and space, this week, will not permit to be mentioned.

BOOKS.

Death of Hon. John Cotton Smith.—John Cotton Smith, President of the American Bible Society, died at his residence in Sharon, Litchfield county, Conn. on the 7th inst., in the 81st year of his age.

Cadell's Edinburgh Edition of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Dr. Carpenter's Life and Works; Gurney's

Shocking Accident.—Mr. John Conner, in jumping from the ears at Woburn, on Saturday forenoon, fell upon the track, and had both his legs severed by the wheels of the ears. Mr. Couner is a most respectable citizen of Lowell, holds the office of constable, and is a man of some property.

Reports of the Scotch Anti-Slavery Societies. And the standard anti-slavery works.

It should be recollected that half the goods have not yet come to hand, and cannot therefore be particularized. Among those expected are specimens of time standard anti-slavery works.

and is a man of some property.

Fotal Accident.—We learn from the Newburyport Heraid, that a young man by the name of Horace Banning, who had been employed some time in the Essex cotton mill, was sun over by the railway train between Rowley and Ipswich, and killed. He was a native of Hariford, Conn., and about twenty-three years of age.

Into yet come to hand, and cannot therefore be particularized. Among those expected are specimens of the rare Staffordshire chira, made but by one manufacturer, and never imported, on account of its expensiveness and fragility.

The refreshment table and the shoe-table are expected to be more attractive than ever before. Still fuller advertisements will appear next week.

THE NATIONAL

Another Slaver Captured .- The schooner Patnzent, In the cantre of the Hall, arranged expressly for the

WOOLLEN ARTICLES

She would repair immediately, and resume her vor- other fancy combinations; infants' and children's friends who attend to the sales, and who lodge at a The Patracent formerly belonged to Mesers. Read & Hoppock of this city, and was engaged in the Machanas trade, and the command of Capt. Clark. She has been the materials for which, cannot be at present procured in the country—the most beautiful colors and in a novel style, the materials for which, cannot be at present procured in the country—the pattern of the dresses of Victoria's children. Infants' sitk quilted and braided to the sales, and who begins friends who attend to the sales, and who begins. Clark the materials for which, cannot be at present procured in the country—the pattern of the dresses of Victoria's children. Infants' sitk quilted and braided to the sales, and who begins distance from the Hall, will be of great service. Clark the materials for which, cannot be at present; and it is hoped that the friends who attend to the sales, and who begins in the distance from the Hall, will be of great service. Clark the most beautiful colors and in a novel style, the materials for which, cannot be at present; and it is hoped that the friends who attend to the sales, and who begins to the find the friends who attend to the sales, and who begins to the find the friends who attend to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and who begins to the find to the sales, and the find the find to the sales, and the find to the sales to the find to the sales the find to the sales to the find to the sales to the find to the sales to the find to th boods, and caps to match.

Tabourets, reticules, cabas, travelling bags, elegar

A Counterfeit Yankee. - A lean-hearted scamp writ. plain, pictorial, ivory, porcelain, satin, embossed, ing from New York to the Dublin Freeman's Jour. lace, illuminated, initial, woven, vellum, mourning, and, says the destruction of C. M. Clay's press, and the fiendish arsonry and murder perpetrated on the Mormons, were done after a considerate and merciful fashion! He says: 'It seems to me some thing in favor of republican institutions, that mob-lew is dies' Papeterie, Chinese cut, Weynen's, beauadministered so discreetly by our republicans! To tiful envelopes, of every style, size, and quality; this abominable sentiment he appends the signature of 'A Yankee. We commend all such Yankees to O'Connell. inets and Desks, Prince's and Victoria Cases, Sealing Highly Important from Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Heraid states nnequivocally that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, agreeably to instructions received by the Cambria, has again opened negotiations with Mr. Buchnan on the Oregon question, and on a basis, it is intimated, which creates almost a certainty of a successful issue. ings, oil Paintings, water-color Landscapes and timore American writes on the 11th instant. The remonstrances against the annexation of Texas presented in the House to-day were signed by as many as 40,000 petitioners. A gentleman arrived here yesterday with memorials from 30,000 of the citizens of Massachusetts, all remonstrating against the annexation of Texas. Figure Pieces, in a rare style of art; work, watch and boudoirs; marble and bronze Paper-Weights; of great in Jefferson County, Tennessee, of Mr. Fredere's pulse, aged one hundred and tree years, to Miss Dorcas Mannon, aged thirty-four. cifix; oil-painting—Darrynane, the residence of Daniel O'Connell; Dillon & Rowney's fine prepared Horrible.—At Potosi, Iowa, a short time since, a Cifix: oil-painting—Darrynane, the residence of Mrs. Goodrich, in a fit of insanity, strangled a boy and girl, aged five and six years—her own chil-London lead-pencils; Cranmer's black-letter Bible— 5817, in perfect preservation. A great collection of

ries, with the autograph of each; anti-corn-law seals. an curious workmanship in cardboard, very beautiful; tain Lectures; new Music, Tapers. Shipurcek.—The French ship Emelie, Sauvestre, from Martinique for Norfolk, went ashore on the night of the 2d inst., about 30 miles south of Cape Henry, and six of the crew were either frozen to oak and Irish diamonds; ladies' work-boxes and cases, death or drowned.

Virginia.—Wm. Smith, Esq., of Culpeper Co., was elected Governor of Virginia, by the Legislature of that State, to serve for three years from January 1st, 1846. His majority over all other candidates was 28. Beautiful Chinese screens, fans, searfs, wrought The New Orleans Delta of the 1st inst. reports a premature funeral. A clerk in the Bee office died, as was supposed, of apoplexy, and when the funeral services were in progress next day, the assembly was startled by a movement in the coffin. He was revived and the physician administered to him, but with no hopes of restoration.

Beautiful Chinese screens, fans, scarfs, wrought aprons, toys, sewing silk, mustard, moss-cottage, best brooms and wooden ware, children's toys, dissected puzzles, chess-men, candle ornaments, salts bottles, chair covers, Swiss netting case, from Berne, boxes of bricks, carpet-bags, boys satchels, shoe bags, toilette bags, needle-books of the most perfect workwith no hopes of restoration.

The passenger fare between Boston and New York, has, we learn, been raised to five dollars, on the Long Island, or day line, and the Norwich and Stonington steamboat lines.

toilette bags, needle-books of the most perfect work-manship, velvet note cases and envelope boxes, dec.—Indian bead and birch-wrought articles; violet sadoer-mats; turned ivory toys; every description of

Mrs. Van Valkenburgh Sentenced.—The trial of Mrs. Van Valkenburgh, in Fulton Co. N. Y., for the murder of her husband by poisoning, in March last, resulted in a verdict of Guilty, and sentence of death Garrison, and bound in a more beautiful style, conwas immediately passed upon the wretched woman by Judge Willard. The day appointed for the execution is the 24th of next January. rison, Phillips, Cassius M. Clay, Linstant, of Haiti, Commuted.—We learn from the Worcester Spy, that the punishment of Reuch, alias Watkins, who was sentenced to be hung, at the late session of the Supreme Court, in Worcester, for an aggravated crime, has been commuted by Governor Briggs to imprisonment for life.

The Slave,' to be published on the first morning of the cause. 'The Slave,' to be published on the first morning of

on the 7th inst., in the 81st year of his age.

Auful Execution.—We have just conversed with a gentleman who witnessed the execution of the old man Barnett and wife, at Fayetteville, on Saturday last. They were conveyed to the gallows at half past twelve, and were executed about two o'clock. The old man uttered not a word after he was put on the platform, and the old woman said only a few words, which were understood to be upon religious subjects. She is said to have been much agitated, and was unable to stand alone during the adjustment of the rope. Not a sool went farward to bid them adieu; nor did they take farewell from each other or of the world.

Scott; Dr. Carpenter's Life and Works; Gurney's Evidences of Christianity; Pastor's Legacy, from the Evidences of Christianity; Pastor's Legacy, from the Evana, of Lavater; Little England's half-penny mont's Ireland; Balland Forenty or less and Longfellow's Poems; be autiful selection of Children's Gift Books; Harriet Martineau's Dawa laland; Estlin ob Mesurerism; Life of R. L. Edgeworth; English Factory Life; Job and his Times. Many rare and valuable old books. H. C. Wright's Six Months in Graceenberg. Wiffen's Julia Alpinula. S. C. Phillips on the Texas Question. English adieu; nor did they take farewen from each or of the world.

There were a very large number of persons on the ground—probably between two and three thous nd. Our informant states that he saw young Burnett, the son, in prison on the morning of the execution, and that he appeared entirely careless and unconcerned about the destiny of his father and mother.—Van Buren (Ark.) Whig.

In. S. C. Phillips on the Texas Question. Engravings of O'connell, Alexander Dumas, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Elizabeth Fry, Howard. Little of Frederick Douglass. Narrative of Jonathan Walker. Corn-Law Speeches and Documents, and new Evangelical Tracts, Do. Sermons, by distinguished persons. Reports of the Scotch Anti-Slavery Societies. AN

THE FAIR

The friends who have gathered greens, tree &c., to form part of the decorations of Faneuil Hall for the Fair, are gratefully informed that the time and piece for its reception are at the Hall, from very enrig morning, on Friday, the 19th Dec., to Saturday evening, 20th Dec.; and the earlier on Friday this part of the decorations arrives, the better for the pur-

Friends not intending to superintend their sales in person, are entreated to mark the prices on each article, and to forward seasonably, as articles which are not received at first, lose the best chance of sale.

Friends wishing to aid us, are informed that all do-uations of goods, which will save expenditure, are particularly desirable to us; as for example, cheap white cotton, to cover the tables, and coal to heat the

Persons who have not signed the anti-Texas etition, are informed that a mass petition will hang

utmost care and best exertions. A list and description of such articles as it is desired should be adver tised, should be forwarded immediately.

In behalf of the Committee, M. W. CHAPMAN.

The following parcels and sums received per Cambria, have been forwarded: 2 to R C. Waterston. 1 to Miss Hall, Philadelphia, care of R. C. Water-

2 to Samuel May, Leicester. 1 to Mrs. Follen, from Birmingham.

1 parcel and letter to Mrs Follen, from Bristol. 1 parcel newspapers to Wendell Phillips. 1 roll netted work to Sarah Pugh. 1 parcel, contents unknown, to Philadelphia A. S.

Baznar. do. to Janet Adams do.

1 E. S. Gannett. 1 from Dublin to William Lloyd Garrison. 1 parcel of pamphlets to W. L. G. 3 parcels of tracts A. S. Office.

William James, Bristol, 1 half sovereign for Liberator. 1846. E. Sturge, 1 sovereign for Fair.

I copy 6 months in Graefenberg to E. L. B. Wright.

The Boston Social Circle, in aid of the Fair, will meet at the house or Mrs. Dr. Bowditch, 3 Kingston street, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 18th.

The letter of Harriet K. Brown, of Rutland, Mass., enclosing a donation of \$2,25 in aid of the Fair, has been thankfully received.—Ed. Lib.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

FRIRED GARRISON : Please acknowledge through the Liberator (as per request) the reception of twelve dollars, forwarded by Sophia Little, from Newport, (R. I.) last spring, to my wife, as a donation from sympathizing friends of that place, and for which they have my most grateful thanks. The same was acknowledged by letter on the reception of the money.

JONATHAN WALKER.

ACENGWLEDGMENT. Capt. Zebina H. Small, of Harwich, who so generously perilled his little proper-ty in sending on the means for the release of Jonathan Walker, (in connection with the Walker Committoo lin a letter to Capt, W., cated the 23d ult.

I have received your favor of the 20th, enclosing ten dollars from our friend Wendell Phillips, which is placed to the credit of the account named in your letter, which bears a balance of about \$133. I think we shall meet with some other good friends, like Mr. Phillips, who will esteem it a privilege to reduce the

The sum of \$133, which is specified by Capt Small, is the amount which he has paid out of his own pocket for the release of Capt. W. (it was origi-Dreadful Decapitation.—A man named Daniel Illuminated Music Books, Albums, Medals, new and nally \$300 we believe,) which he is not able to pay, pathize with the 'branded hand.'

ALL OUR DUES WANTED.

It is now near the close of our present volume; and we assure all our delinquent subscribers, that we stand pressingly in need of every farthing that is due us, immediately, to enable us to meet the heavy bills that we must cancel in the course of a few days. Will they oblige us by at once giving heed to this

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR AT PHILADELPHIA. The strong invitation we received from our beloved adjutors in Philadelphia, to be present at their Fair, and to participate in the public meetings, during the present week, it was utterly impracticable for us to comply with, on account of ill health, arising from a severe cough and cold. We never need any special importunity to be with them, if it be in our power; for they are very dear to us.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. We have copied into our poetical department, from the Boston Courier, ne verses adapted to the present crisis, written by that young poetical John Hampden, James Russell Lowell. They are full of inspiration; and he must be 'insensible as a stone,' who does not read them with a strongly beating heart.

LECTURES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

unishment in the fo	ollowing towns:		
Lancaster, Leominster, Fitchburg, Westminster, Princeton, Hubbardston, Barrè, North Brookfield, Spencer,	Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday,	Dec.	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

The friends in the above towns, are requested to make the proper arrangements for these lectures.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The Lecture on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23d, at Ritchie Hall, will be delivered by Dr. James McCone Smith, of New-York. Subject—Civilization—in relation to the physical circumstances that have contributed thereto. Exercises to commence precisely at 71-2 o'clock Boston, Nov. 21, 1846.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

MRS. Cailds' New Edition of the History of Warmen.

Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Philothen.

Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Letters from New York, 1st and 2d Series.

Mrs. Childs' Flowers for Children, Part 1st and 2d. Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Punishment.

Philosophy of the Water Cure, (a new work.)

Spooner's Work on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery.

Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1846.
Boston Almanac, 1846.
Conversations of some of the Old Poets, by James
Lowell.

R. Lowell.

Spear's, O'Sullivan's and Chapin's Works on Capital Punishment.

Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Sermons, &c.

Also, a good assortment of Blank Books, Stationery.

For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

Dec. 18.

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VERSES, SUSGESTED BY THE PRESENT CRISIS. When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broa earth's aching breast

Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on fro east to west,

And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the sou

within him climb To the awful verge of manhood, as the energ

Of a century bursts full-blossomed on the thorn stem of Time. Through the walls of hut and palace shoots the in

stantaneous throe When the travail of the Ages wrings earth's system to and fro :

At the birth of each new Era, with a recognizing start Nation wildly looks at nation, standing with mute And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps

neath the Future's heart. So the Evil's triumph sendeth, with a terror and

Under continent to continent, the sense of coming ill, And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels his sympathy

with God In hot tear-drops ebbing earthward, to be drunk up by the sod,

Till a corpse crawls round unburied, delving in the nobler clod.

For mankind is one in spirit, and an instinct bear along Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash

right or wrong; Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity vast frame

Through its ocean-sund ered fibres feels the gush gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good

or evil side ; Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each

the bloom or blight, Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,

And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkne and that light Have ye chosen, O my people, on whose party

shall stand, Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes its dust against our land !

Though the cause of evil prosper, yet the Truth alor is strong, And, albeit she wander outcast now, I see aroun

her throng Troops of beautiful tall angels to enshield her from all wrong.

Backward look across the ages, and the beacon actions see, That, like peaks of some sunk continent jut through oblivion's sea;

Not an ear in court or market for the low foreboding Of those Crises, God's stern winnowers, from whose

feet earth's chaff must fly; Never shows the choice m omentons till the judgment hath passed by.

Careless seems the great Avenger; history's pages

but record One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old sys tems and the Word : Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the

Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the anadow, seeping wat

above his own. We see dimly in the Present what is small and what

is great, Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the ire helm of fate: But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din,

List the omnous stern whisper from the Delphic cave 'They enslave their children's children, who make compromise with ain.

Slavery, the earth-born Cyclops, fellest of the giant

Sone of brutish Force and Darkness, who have drenched the earth with blood,

Famished in his self-made desert, blinded by our purer day, Gropes in yet unblasted regions for his miserable prey Shall we guide his gory fingers where our helpless

children play Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,

Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosper ous to be just; Then it is the brave man chooses, when the cowar

stands aside. Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had cenied.

For Humanity sweeps onward; where to-day the martyr stande, On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his

hands: Far in front the Cross stands ready, and the crackling faggots burn, While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awa

To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden

Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves; Worshippers of light ancestral make the present light

Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, steered by men behind their time

Turn those tracks toward Past or Future, that make Plymouth rock sublime?

They were men of present valor, stalwart old ico clasts. Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the

But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking tha hath made us free,

Hoarding it in wouldy parchments, while our tender spirita fice The rude grasp of that great Impulse, which drove

them across the se-They have rights who dare maintain them; we ar traitors to our sires,

Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's new-life Shall we make their creed our jailor? Shall we, i

our haste to slay,

From the tombs of the old prophets steal the fune lamps away, To light up the martyr-faggets round the propi

to-day? New occasions teach new duties : Time makes ancier good uncouth;

must upward, still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth; Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselve

must Pilgrims be. Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through th

desperate winter sea, Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood rusted key. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. REFORMATORY.

RIGHTS OF GOD. I am a reader of the Liberator, and a believer the Bible. I have been locked up in jail, because I

would not be disciplined in the use of deadly weapons. My life has proved that popularity is no stand. ard by which I judge of truth. Nevertheless, as a lover of my race, I rejoice when I see truth gaining the affection and confidence of mankind: in other words, when I see truth becoming popular. I agree with friend Stearns, that we, as Christians, have constituents of his divine nature. They did not make neither right nor reason for taking life. I long for the him, for he is uncreated. There was no time when abolition of death punishment. It is because I have they could have made him, for he is eternal. Neither this longing desire to have man cease taking his feldo I chose to say that he made those principles, for low man's life, that I am grieved when I see the they are elernal also. He made this world for the cause of humanity and reform made odious in the abode of happiness; but unalloyed happiness cannot eyes of the intelligent, the moral, though, perhaps, exist in a heart which is not wholly governed, or in some things, the mistaken, lovers of good order; rather completely pervaded by the principles of re-for such, in general, are those who believe and revere titude. In this world, designed for happiness, God he Bible.

Placed man; and it was part of his infinitely wise
Friend Stearns has written several articles lately in plan to make man free. In the exercise of his freethe Bible

the Liberator, which I believe he will live to regret, dom, man could check his eager curiosity to kno as I now regret their publication. I love the princi- good and seil, and remain in the infallible enjoy ple of free discussion. It is truth's breath of life. of unmixed good, within the bounds which Wisdom The semblance of truth might be preserved without and Love had fixed ;-or, he could break over those it, by the creeds of fathers, or the authority of popes, councils and assemblies, but it would be a lifeless inevitable consequences of violated law. Eve exmage, as the senseless mummy, embalmed three posed herself to temptation which she should he of our race. But I have many reasons for sorrow that her ears, and turned for help to the fountain of wis friend Steams should use his inalienable right of dom and strength—she gazed at the tree, when she My neighbor's children have an inalienable right to of its desirableness, when she should have thought o use their tongues, but I am deeply aggrieved when the goodness which had said, 'Of all these trees Upon this old error, it seems to me the whole of friend Stearns' argument upon 'the rights of God'

I suppose that all who read this article receive the farm he has given to his son! To me this seem knew the malicious priests he had exposed and re- wide as the polesapart, though friend S. would teach buked were plotting his murder, he calmly prayed in us that conclusions drawn from one must absolutely presence of his disciples, of whom he said: given unto them the words which thou gavest me, and the farm, nor of his son; nor is he his son's infinit they have received them, and have known surely law-giver and final judge. The son at the ege of that I came out from thee." Peter was one of those 21, is as dignified a being as his father was at the disciples, and though he quailed for a time before same age. Both are equally amenable to the righte public sentiment, as manifested in the servants' hall ous laws of their Creator, written on their hearts, of Pilate, yet he afterwards dared to proclaim the revealed in his record. When the father transfers words which Christ had solemnly committed to him, his temporary title, which he received, perhaps, from -even at the peril of his life. This same Peter tells his father, the son becomes, as it respects that farm, us the spirit of Christ was in the Old Testament absolute lord, while the donor's power, in respect to writers, who were commonly called prophets.t Peter, that, is forever extinguished. But because when his own life was threatened, and when he had things are so, does it follow that the 'Eternal One just been enabled by God to restore an aged cripple cannot have a right to withdraw a trust which he con to youthful vigor, and when he must have enjoyed intimate communion with the Father of lights, adhimself,—but to a frail creature—a child of dust? O dresses Him as having spoken by the mouth of his servant David. The Psalmist says of himself: 'The dresses Him as having spoken by the mouth of his servant David. The Psalmist says of himself: 'The dresses Himself: 'The limit of Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and his word was in This argument requires us to believe there never my tongue. || Christ says of Moses: 'HE WROTE was a flood, though it was recorded by Moses-was or ME.'T Peter says: 'Holy men of God spake as attested by Christ-was referred to by Peter as a they were moved by the Holy Ghost.' We have the thing well known, when writing to the believing same books of the Old Testament concerning which strangers—scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Asia this language, and much more like it, was used in the Bythinia though all nations have a tradition of New. It therefore seems to me that we must it, and daily observations confirm the fact. It re-receive the whole Bible as a record of God's provi-quires us to believe that God never destroyed the dential dealings with man, and his gracious revela- filthy dwellers in Sodom's well-watered vale, among

been made, and believe, concerning the Bible especi- fathers and mothers were the daily seducers of sons ally, that it is a stupendous combination of frauds, a and daughters. It gives the lie to the Scriptures of series of wicked impostures.

Old Testament, though he has ascribed to God the question uttered by Abraham, 'Shall not the Judge This reasonirg denies that God, who created the of all the earth do right?" But he need not have world on which Vesuvius rises as a little speck, could gone to a creature's inquiry to prove that the Creator control the heaving bowels of the mountain when it of heaven, earth and sea, always acts by rules which vomited a torrent of burning lava on the voluptuous are RIGHT, as well as wise. This great truth is too slaveholders and slaves in Herculaneum and Pompeii, ed in every precept. It is the all-pervading principle of the Bible; suffered the volcano to become the instrument of and all the works of God, when rightly understood, death. declare in universal chorus, that 'JUSTICE and judgment are the habitation of his throne.'

ment, I wish to recall to friend Garrison's mind, a cer- establish a theocraey on the earth, and to require that tain calm, star-lit evening in winter, 12 years ago, the judges appointed under his authority should maniwhen you and I rode out to an anti-slavery meeting fest the public horror of murder by condemning the in Reading. 1 well remember the impressions made on my mind as you repeated Derzhavin's sublime Adcast by the people, who, in throwing them, obeyed his dress to God, translated by Bowring, while we had laws. But the sceptre has departed from Judea for scenery, the heavens which He has ordained, the the power of that theocracy has ceased: Christ ha stars, which are the work of His fingers.' I wish to come, and he has not told his followers to wield the revive that impression, and impart a portion of it to sword of the executioner, but to conquer through

fried Stearns. You began :-O Thou eternal One! whose presence bright 'O Thou eternal One: whose presence arigat.
All space doth occupy, all motion guide;
Unchanged through time's all-devastating flight;
Thou only God! there is no God beside!
Bring above All Brings! Mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend, and none explore;
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone: Embracing all,—supporting,—ruling o'er,-Being whom we call God—and know no m

In its sublime research, philosophy May measure out the ocean deep-may cour The sands, or the sun's rays-but, God! for There is no weight nor measure:—none can moun Up to thy mystories. Reason's brightest spark, Though kindled by thy light, in vain would try To trace thy counsels, infinite and dark:

And thought is lost, ere thought can soar so high, Even like past moments in eternity.

To all this, friend Stearns stands ready to reply that God's greatness does not raise him above th principles of right or justice. True; but let us liste a little further, and we shall come to a sentiment of which we shall be almost, if not wholly agreed :-

'A million torches, lighted by thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the blue abyes:
They own thy power, accomplish thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light A glorious company of golden streams?— Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?— Suns lighting systems, with their joyous beams But Thou, to these, art as the noon to night.

Yes! as a drop of water in the sea, All this magnificence in Thee is lost:—
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumbered ho Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed In all the glory of sublimest thought, Is but an atom in the balance, weighed

Against Thy greatness, is a cipher brought
Against infinity! O, what am I then? Nought! Nought? Yet the effluence of thy light divine, Pervading worlds, hath reached my bos And in my spirit doth thy spirit shine, As shines the sun-beam in a drop of dew And in my spirit doth thy spirit shine, As shines the sun-beam in a drop of dew. Nought? yet I live, and on hope's pinions fly Eager towards thy presence; for in Thee I live, and breathe, and dwell; aspiring high, Even to the throne of thy divinity. I am, O God! and surely thou must be.

Creator, yes! thy wisdom and thy word Created me! Thou source of light and good! Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord! Thy light, thy love, in their bright plentitude, Filled me with an immortal soul to spring Over the abyss of death, and bade it wear The garments of eternal day, and wing Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere, Even to its source—to Thee—its Author, the

* John xvii. 8. † 1 Peter i. 0, 10. ‡ Acts iv. 2 || 2 Samuel xxii. 2. ¶ John v. 46. § 2 Peter i. S

nto the works and ways of God, but for the manne in which he has done it. We should commence out inquiry with these points settled. Ged is while we are finite. All that he does is sur All that he does is sure to be right, because justice is an inherent principle of his infinite nature, and it acts with infinite wisdom, which cannot err.

With these points settled at starting, we never could come to the conclusion that anything is above God, for nothing can be above infinity. The princ usand years ago, is the image of a thinking brother shunned—she listened when she should have stoppe wielding a pen, in the manner he has. I am a father. should have looked at the righteous law-she thought they choose to utter oaths and obscenity. I cannot mayest freely eat, but that thou must not touch.' She permit my boy to enjoy the sports of childhood in their company. But when I, as the natural guardian vision of those enjoyments which were promised by of my boy, provide books and papers to make home a scene of pleasure and improvement, can I help feeling deep regret when I see the Liberator, that cannot lie, 'Thou shalt surely die.' She reached incompromising opponent of oppression, made a forth her presumptuous hand, and felt the pang of an vehicle for specious reasonings, which advocate that accusing conscience, the shame of conscious guilt. old error, against which God condescended to expos-tulate by the mouth of the writer of the 50th Psalm? the same dread result. Was it not right for God to We there learn that it is the wicked who hate instruc- shut them out from the tree of life, that this remores tion, and cast God's words behind them-who think and confusion might not be eternal in a place prethat God is altogether such a one as themselves .- pared for haly joy and peace? It was; it was righ

to make death tread upon the footsteps of sin. But here friend Stearns eagerly propounds his mighty argument. It is not right for God to take I do not feel called upon here to defend the Bible. life, because it is not right for a father to take back a ngs of Christ with reverence. While Jesus weaker than an infant's prattle. The two cases are I have govern the other. The father is not the creator

ries of wicked impostures.

But friend Stearns has himself quoted from the ers to exterminate those who had defiled themselves

O, friend Stearns, let us remember that we are yesterday, and know nothing in comparison with the Before replying directly to friend Stearns' argu- wisdom and knowledge of God. He once chose to suffering, as he set the example, when the infuriated Jews cried, 'His blood be on us and on our children By his own lips, and by the lips of his servant Paul, whom he commissioned from heaven, and instructed in paradise, he has said: 'Love your enemies,'sist not evil,'- 'Avenge not yourselves.' Armed with this Christian panoply, let us wage a war of extermination against the gallows, but let us not dare to say that the ' life-giving, life-sustaining Potentate has no right to do what we know HE HAS DONE! Is not this charging God foolishly? Is it not blasphemy? You think you see light on this subject; I think you are in darkness; but let us not contend with each other, and shock the feelings of those whose help w need, in combatting acknowledged evils. Yours for all truth.

> N. SOUTHARD. Walpole, Dec. 1, 1845.

PHYSICAL RESISTANCE.

New-Bedford, Nov. 29, 1845. I perceive in the last Liberator, an enquiry made in regard to the use of force, and the question is asked, do not I, by rejecting all force, even in extrem cases, throw a woman into an undesirable situation and deprive her of her safeguard against the attacks of the villain? Well, if purity has no better guarantee than the law of force, I tremble for its safety; for force has always been used in sustaining the works of impurity. The great objection always made to non-resistance doctrines has been, that in some extreme case, it might not be pleasant to practise it. Has it come to this, that professed non-resistants are not certain, whether it is lawful to use force or not, after so many years of examination of the principles of non-resistance? -I supposed the question of the rightfulness of force in any case, with same persons, had been long ago settled in the negative, by all true non-resistants; but it seems I am mistaken, and non resistants need yet to learn, ' what be the first principles of the gospel of Christ, and have need of milk, for they are yet babes, and not men.' To the law and to the testimony. 'I say unto you,' says Christ, that ye resist not evil; but if a man smite you on one cheek, turn to him the other also.' Here is my standard; and in answer to 'Rhoda,' I would say, try your proposal by this rule, and if it is com with that, adopt it, and if not, throw it aside. This law I adopt, because it is sound philosophy, as all the beavenly commands of Christ are.

First, ' resist not evil'-that is, an evil person who tempts to injure you physically-for Christ was

I do not condemn friend Steams for inquiring part this law. He had reference to the Jewish law should come, I want her position to be such, that no faith, either express or implied, shall be in the way of her Jaking that stand which her honor, her dignicommand is unlimited as far as human beings are

> Secondly- If a man smite you, give him an op pertunity to do it again, rather than knock him down. This looks like an encouragement of sin, but it is not so, any more than abolishing hanging would cause 'Rhoda's' case? 'Would I,' she says, 'have a woman quietly submit to the violence of her person,' &c. No of course not. She may fight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend of the sense of sight, ought the man against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will expend the sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will be sense of sight against it with all teach a lesson to those who will be sense of sight against it with all the sense of sight against it with all the sense of sight against the sense o her might, but let her recollect, that the Christian armor is not a ussless one; that the shield of faith is not certainly liable to be pierced; nor the helmet of salvation utterly enable to protect its bearer; but our weapons being not carnal, are therefore mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds. through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of Satan.' The sword of the Spirit is sharper and DEAR SIR:

MISCELLANY

From the Free State Rally.

LETTER FROM HIS HONOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR

YARMOUTH PORT, Nov. 8th, 1845.

I received by last mail, your communication in behalf of the Mass. State Texas Committee, and also their address. I have read them with deep inrest. I do not know that we can do anyth stay or suppress the spirit of slave domination in the South, or the love of money and the love of of-fice in the North, which crushes the spirit which actuated our Fathers, and leads too many tamely to submit to the most degrading oppression. Whether any thing can be immediately effected or not, I rejoice that there is a spirit to make the attempt, and I desire to be one of the number. We may succeed. If not, we shall have performed our duty, and it is high time that the people of the free States were awakened to a true sense of their condition. I am not particular with whom I unite in a good cause. I shall rejoice to find a union of honest men preferring justice and liberty, to office and ill-gotten

I win, in conformity with your request, obtain signatures to the enclosed Remonstrance and protest for this town. The time is short, and I have some indispensable engagements; but, if possible, and I now think I may, I will lecture in some of our towns upon the subject. in.
I will, in conformity with your request, obtain and I now unus towns upon the subject. With respect, Your obedient servant,

JOHN REED. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr. Esq., Sec'y of the Anti-Texas Com

LETTER FROM HON. WM. B. CALHOUN SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 28, 1845. I have just received your letter of the 26th inst.

sking me to be one of the Committee to take

and agreeable to me to go to Washington with this important missive, but I am precluded from cherishing even the wish to do so, by the great number of

ter whilst engaged in some measures for obtaining as strong and full an utterance as possible of the voice of Springfield on this very subject, and we hope to accomplish the work satisfactorily and very speedily. My thanks to the Con

assurances, for yourself, Of my high respect, W. B. CALHOUN. Hon. C. F. ADAMS.

LETTER FROM HON. SAMUEL H. WALLY. ROXBURY, Nov. 1, 1845. GENTLEMEN:

eived your favor of the 31st ult., requesting me to address a meeting at Faneuil Hall on day next, in reference to protesting against the ad-

I regard the scheme of annexation of Texas to the United States as conceived in sin and brough forth in iniquity; but though the scheme is develop ed, Texas is not annexed—and so long as this is true, I am ready and desirous to protest firmly and vigorously against the proposed annexation, and to use all lawful and honorable means to prevent the

Any protest, against annexation, addressed to either or both branches of Congress, respectfully worded but manly and vigorous in its tone, I will cheerfully I have been compelled to decline two invitations this week to address public meetings, and I could

not therefore with propriety or convenience attend your meeting on Tuesday. Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

S. H. WALLEY, JR. Messre. F. Jackson, W. PRILLIPS. E. WRIGHT, Jr.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM RON. N. B. For single letters, 5 cents under 50 mile FALL RIVER, Nov. 28, 1845.

us. Of late, too, this evil has unquestionably been strengthened, if not augmented. It is an evil, and of such vast magnitude, that unless checked, and that, too, very soon, it must force the ruin of this nation. It therefore behooves us to seek out all possible ways by which an eradication can be effected.

Mr. Johnson recommends the former rates on newspapers, periodicals, &c., with the right to send them out of the mail: a pre-payment of letters in all cases; a limit to the number of exchange partials. The saving from former rates in New England New York in transportation. The evil of slavery in all its deformity is still upon

member, I have had no opportunity of meeting, and have, therefore, had no consultation. Still, of the whole, while they charge one-fifth of the whole. Should there be a similar saving in letting course which has been pursued, so far as I am informed, I approve. I do not, however, expect from the remonstrance which has been prepared, any im-mediate good effect; least of all, do I look for it to questionably, most of them, have had in view. But surely, it will have this effect, if none other—it will keep the great question involved directly before the public eye. It will also be another link in the chain, going to establish the position of our good old Com-monwealth. I look upon this as important. I want Massachusetts should be in the right, and I desire that by no act of hers shall she be trammelled in any of these new alliances. I want the position of Massachusetts to be such that should these repeated violations of the Constitution, and of the compact into which our fathers entered; that should the annual new fathers entered in the state of mexition of Texas prove the ruin of our government,
Massachusetts can say, it was no seeking of mine;
on the contrary, that it was against my most solemn
remonstrance, and that, too, in all the forms in
which it was possible to present it: and if the worst

command is unlimited as for as human beings are concerned. If a man strikes us, we are never to resist him; let him do it, rather than use force in restraining him. This is hard, I know, but it is the Christian rule; and 'be that foreaketh not all that he hath, cannot be my disciple.'

Sir, with great respect, Your ob't servant. NATH. B. BORDEN. Hon, Charles F. Adams.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. WILLARD

The following hearty letter from a ministr

DEERFIELD, Dec. 1, 1845.

of Satan.' The sward of the Spirit is sharper and more powerful than any two-edged sword. Does 'Rhoda' believe this? Or, is she like the rest of the church, infidel in her sentiments? For all who ask, 'May I not in certain cases, fly from God's help, and run to man for assistance?' trust in God in cases of but little danger; but if thrown into great difficulty, then I will forsake God, and trust in man, or myself. Verily, this is infidelity with a vengeance. If I should see a woman thus assaulted, I think if I had the spirit of God, I should not need to use my arm in protecting her; for 'one would chase a thousand,' and a few words would shame the villain, so that he would flee for shame; like the young man in Philadelphia, who, when robbed, talked so feelingly to the robber, with such 'demonstration of the spirit and power,' as to cause him to throw down the money and depart. It is every one's duty to be filled with the Spirit; and if so, he is safe, alive or dead.

Yours for consistency,

C. B. S. ing the counting of the votes, I was permitted to address the meeting, and said what I could in my limited time. Other persons in town, who received your communications, were likewise engaged in circulating the remonstrance; but, for some reason, or no reason, there has been a want of concert, and at this moment I do not know how much has been done. I suppose, however, that Mr. Saxton has made a considerable return of names. I mean to ascertain the state of things, and within the first fortnight of the session of Congress, to have as full an expression of public sentiment sent on from Decrfield, as I have influence and power to ob-

> Yours for the slave, and for the rights of man, SAMUEL WILLARD. E. WRIGHT, JR. Esq.

From the Haverhill Gazette. SOUTHERN OPINIONS.

We scarcely ever take up a northern locofoco pe per without seeing evidence of a systematic attempt now making, to disparage and discredit northern manufactures, and the northern system of free

It is but two or three weeks since we noticed an attack upon Lowell, and the proposed new city of the Merrimack, from the United States Journal.— We have since noticed in the same paper a most

under bondage of the

Lords of the loom and glittering pelf, whose system of labor is more galling than the chains of southern slavery,-and Which turns an Eden into hell.

All this seems part of a systematic plan to dis

redit free labor, render northern paid labor dis-reditable, and the laborer discontented, turbulent and unprofitable. Such senseless attacks may serve the purpose of charge of the Massachusetts Protest against the ad-mission of Texas to our union, with a Constitution ing those who fever travel, and know nothing or northern life but what they learn from such false

stained with slavery.

I need not say how much my heart is and has been, from a very early period, in this movement stainties, but they can deceive none others. Every well read or well informed European or American well read or well informed European or American that the reanufacturing establishments of ort in conducting it to a successful issue.

On many accounts, it would be very acceptable Lowell and other places are institutions of which any people may justly be proud objects of envy to all the South.

important missive, but I am precluded from cherishing even the wish to do so, by the great number of public engagements which press upon me during the coming month. Were there none but private concerns in the way. I would thrust them aside. turing may visit them, inform them of their degraded state prison as they have done Torrey for atte to liberate two or three of their 'servants.' They may start off themselves, and flee for refuge to the chivalrous South; they will not be pursued, arrested. imprisoned or shot at.

imprisoned or shot at.

No honorable and high-minded southern man travels at the North without seeing and acknowledging the growth, prosperity, freedom and happiness of the North; and yet for political effect, a perpetual warfare is carried on by the ignorant apologists of slavery against our free institutions, and a few decreded northern tentions to their own country, identically the property of the state of the stat graded northern traitors to their own country join in and assist in carrying on these deceptions for the same reason, and for the sake of the loaves and fishes which southern politicians may allow them to repay their treason against northern interests.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT The number of Postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30, 1845, was 3033; deaths and ignations 1897; removals, 753; commis ed, 14; new Post Offices, 352. During the year, 516 contractors were fined to

ant of \$10,521 50.

Revenue was \$4,289,841 80 Expenditures 4,320,731 99 The Postmaster General anticipates a falling off of 45 per cent. the current year, in the profits of the department, and a dimunition of means of \$1,328,997. Over 2000 Postmasters resigned on account of the

new law. Contrary to the hopes of the country, the Postmas ter General recommends a restoration of the ter General recommends a restoration of the single sheet system, or a reduction of the weight of a sin-gle letter to a quarter of an onnee, and the follow-ing increase in the rate of postage, to continue in operation till the end of the year 1848, after which

" " 10 cts. between 50 and 500 miles. 10 cts, between 50 and 300 miles Mr. Johnson recommends the former rates

e proposes to return to present rates:

cted.

With the Committee of which I am honored as a \$232,732. The Railroad service is only one-tenth in the Northern, it will amount in 1847, '48 and '49

Morse's Telegraph to Baltimore, with Profess object which those who have signed, undy, most of them, have had in view. But

RANK OF A SLAVE. The following from the Nashville Gazette of a recent date, is an unique specimen of the 'peculiar' literature which prevail in those portions of the United States wher

Hideons Trade, loud laughing, Packs his bales of human flesh.

For Sele-For Cash .- A likely Negro Girl, 15 year

ld, good size, form, &c. She is A No. 1.

Aug. 31.

J. C. Pentrecost. Think of virtuous females being publicly for purposes of prostitution in this Christian in

DENTISTRY.

OPERATIONS on the Treeth, and Artificial In ales made by J. GUNN, Dental Surger Mineral Teeth to Gold Plate. A specimen of his dinary Plate Work received the premium at the left of the Plate of the Pl

NEW Furniture and Feather Store

No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTONY BETWEEN HANOVER AND ANN STREETS, BO to suit all, and at low prices too for the cash or on credit. Purchasers are requebefore purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABROOK N. B. The first price is the only price, en March 14.

THOMAS NELSON. Genteel Boarding House, No. 159 ELM-STREET,

NEW-BEDFORD N. would respectfully inform the puble, to he has fitted up and opened his house a commodate with board and lodging those who favor him with their putronage. He respective licits a share. No pains will be spared to render every way an agreeable house. Terms modernt every way an agreeable house.

May 30 6mc

A VOICE FROM THE BALTIMORE JAR HOME! or the Pilgrim's Faith Revived. Charles T. Torrey. Written during his ina ration in Baltimore Jail, after his conviction, while awaiting his sentence. Published for the efit of his family. For sale by BELA MARSH tf

JUST PUBLISHED. THOUGHTS on the Death Penalty. By Char C. Burleigh. For sale by BELA MARSH, 25, Cornhill. Also, the Water Cure Joural, No of Volume first, New Series, containing Bur article entire, on Water Cure, with Not

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Ahmed's Letters virtually contain a lib the Anti-Slavery movement in this country on a period of about twenty years: and they a period or about twenty years: and they show a history of the times, but they ills spiritual progress of the individual. Manying subjects are discussed in the course of respondence, such as the Condition of Seam Southern States—of Northern Laborred-dustrial Classes of Women—and of Den vants - Party Spirit - Treatment of the India Cruelty to Animals - with a particular accoungreat Mobs, Riots, and other breaches of Law illustrate the pro-slavery spirit, and mark the greas of the Anti-Slavery enterprise. The Author has no party bias, whatever.

The Author has no party bias, whatever speaks as if under a peremptory obligation to THE TRUTH—being restrained by no bonds, who sectarian or political. He utters his thoughts in sectarian of pointeal. The utters his hooges in free out-pouring and confidence of bosom freeds and we know that he is moved by a strong lan liberty, and of the race. His party is Health HIS PLATFORM THE WIDE WORLD. The Editor respectfully solicits encouragens her arduous undertaking, trusting that the free

of Freedom universally will promptly second forts; which nothing but hope of doing good have suggested, and would sustain.

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may be addressed, will be regardful of its clau procure as many names as possible. The please forward them to the subscriber, on or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribe have been obtained.

FRANCES L Anti-Slavery Office Corner of Broad and Dorrance sts., Prot August 28, 1845.

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